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ARBATOV SPEAKS ON NEUTRALITY, U.S. POLICY

LD071250 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] We shall now hear a top Soviet politician's view on Sweden's neutrality policy and other things. The Soviet expert is Georgiy Arbatov, who is a member of Olof Palme's Disarmament Commission. Today he is visiting Stocklhom. Arbatov is above all an important politician and a member of the Supreme Soviet and of the Central Committee. He is also head of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Disarmament was the main topic when Arbatov met with the Swedish mass media this morning, and he seized the opportunity to give advice to the Swedish Government.

Arbatov said that in World War II Sweden was able to remain neutral and almost entirely unharmed according to its own decision. In a nuclear war you can never manage equally well no matter how hard you try, because a nuclear war will bring about such destruction that hardly any part of Europe will be able to survive. Therefore, Sweden's neutrality must be an active neutrality. This means that you must very actively participate in efforts to carry out very radical improvements, that is, to secure very solid guarantees against a nuclear war and for disarmament, Georgiy Arbatov said, adding that several neutral countries, among them Austria and Finland, have acted in this way. Sweden, too, has done so occasionally. But he did not specify when Sweden has pursued an active policy of neutrality.

Actually Georgiy Arbatov is no expert on disarmament, even though he was a member of the Palme Commission. He is above all a specialist on the United States, the most influential in the Soviet Union, with his seat in the Supreme Soviet and the Central Committee.

He had many bitter words to say about the development in the United States: Things have changed so much in the United States that the politicians have become much more military-minded than the military themselves. In comparison with them, the U.S. general staff seems to be more peace-loving. I do not want to pay tribute to the military, but in the United States there are many civilian politicians who are worse than they and who believe that they can survice a nuclear war, Georgiy Arabatov said. But he emphatically denied that any corresponding development has taken place in the Soviet Union. The primary reason is that the Soviet Union, unlike the United States, has profoundly experienced what war on its own territory means. Georgiy Arbatov also denied categorically the allegations that have appeared in the American press to the effect that the Soviet Union has continued to develop the SS-20 network, which President Brezhnev promised would be interrupted for the time being in the spring. Arbatov said that this is only an attempt to justify the United States' own rearmament, and he also noted that the Soviet Union has continued the unilateral withdrawal of certain intermediate-range missiles included in President Brezhnev's disarmament proposal.

GENERAL ROGERS' CHARGES IN NAPLES SPEECH REFUTED

LD040224 Moscow in Italian to Italy 2000 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Commentary by Viktor Olin]

[Text] At his press conference in Naples, General Rogers, commander in chief of the NATO forces in Europe, stated that the USSR continued with the installation of medium-range missiles in the European part of its territory. To confirm his accusations, General Rogers said he had photographs showing that in the last few months the USSR had built three new bunkers for its nuclear missiles. In this way, the general affirmed, the USSR had not only increased its nuclear power in Europe but violated its pledge on the moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles.

It would have been natural, therefore, for General Rogers to support his mere accusation by showing the journalists at least the photographs to which he referred, but he refused to do so.

The facts can be explained as follows: The general wanted his wishes to become reality. Certainly he may have photographs of building sites in the USSR, let us say of silos, but not of missile bunkers. But it would be dangerous to present such documents to the public because the deception would be uncovered. Moreover, serious damage could be done to NATO's plans for installing new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Hundreds of thousands of inhabitants of the European Continent are taking part in demonstrations to remove the dangers of nuclear war, even protesting these plans. The opposition is so strong that the governments of the Netherlands and Belgium have not yet agreed to accept U.S. missiles. The participants in the antimilitary movement are convinced that NATO's plans stem not from the so-called Soviet threat but from the aspiration to military supremacy, in order to be in a position to speak to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the language of the ultimatum. This is confirmed by the following facts.

The USSR stated on several occasions, and this is confirmed by well-known Western military experts, that there is in Europe an approximate equilibrium of forces, which creates the basis for an agreement on the reduction of both conventional and nuclear weapons. To facilitate the success of the negotiations, the USSR introduced last March the moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range missiles in the European part of its territory. These past few months the USSR not only rigorously observed its pledge but also reduced a certain number of missiles; nor has it placed such missiles so that they could reach Western Europe. As for the accusation of violating the pledge, this has been decisively refuted by the appropriate statesman, USSR Defense Minister Marshal Dimitriy Ustinov.

The NATO military leaders have nothing to compare with the position and concrete actions of the USSR except distortions and inventions. It is becoming more and more difficult for them to prove with other means the need to place on the soil of the West European countries the new U.S. missiles, which are the main ace for winning a limited nuclear war on this continent.

RICHARD PERLE NEW YORK TIMES ARTICLE DENOUNCED

LD071730 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 7 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Given all the complexity of nuclear problems in the present-day world, it is possible to clearly identify three alternatives in the field of nuclear armaments: their reduction, their freezing and, lastly, the continued build-up of nuclear arsenals.

Having rejected the SALT-II accord, providing for the limitation and substantial reduction of strategic arms, and having brushed aside the proposal on freezing nuclear arsenals, Washington has unambiguously demonstrated that the only alternative it accepts is the third one, the continuation of the arms race in order to tip the existing balance of forces and to secure military superiority.

Leonid Brezhnev made an exceptionally important proposal at the 19th Congress of the Young Communist League, namely, to reach agreement on freezing upon the beginning of the talks the strategic arms arsenals of the USSR and the United States quantatively and on restricting their modernization as much as possible. Such a freeze could substantially facilitate progress towards radical reductions in strategic arms.

The Soviet proposal is in accord with the demands of the peace forces all over the world, in particular, in the United States. For instance, this autumn referendums on a nuclear freeze will be called in a number of American states, inhabited by almost 25 per cent of the country's population, on the insistence of the broad sections of the American public.

The upsurge of the anti-war movement in the United States strongly worries the U.S. administration, whose spokesmen have lately made a number of statements against the proposed nuclear freeze.

Richard Perle, assistant U.S. secretary of defence, for instance, has published a large article in THE NEW YORK TIMES trying to besmirch the idea of limiting and reducing nuclear arms and claiming that the very term "arms race" is misleading. Perle also claims that there are "good weapons", into which he includes, of course, the American systems MX and Trident-2 and cruise missiles, and "bad weapons," primarily Soviet intercontinental missiles.

Explaining the position of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks, Perle calls for a U.S. arms build-up and the scrapping of the Soviet missile systems.

The U.S. assistant defence secretary who, unlike his chief, Weinberger, cannot be called a novice in military matters, uses in his article shameless manipulations intended to take in the simpletons. In particular, he thinks it "unfair" to freeze nuclear arsenals because the United States will have to abandon its programme of deploying the submarine-launched complex Trident but will not keep the Soviet Union from developing anti-submarine systems.

Perle -- of course, "out of forgetfulness," -- does not mention that the proposed freeze would cover the Soviet missile-carrying submarines as well as the American ones and at the same time would not affect the anti-submarine systems of either country. He uses this double standard in approaching all the aspects of the freeze on nuclear armaments.

The article by Richard Perle shows that the current U.S. administration rejects not only the principle of equality and equal security at the talks but also the elementary laws of logic in its public statements on the existing military and political world situation.

GENERAL CHERVOV INTERVIEWED ON GENEVA TALKS

AU071357 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Sep 82 p 6

[Interview with Col Gen Nikolay Chervov by APN military commentator Vasiliy Morozov: "Col Gen N. Chervov on the Soviet-American Negotiations on Strategic Arms limitation; To Arrive at a Just Agreement"; date and place not given; passages in all capitals denote boldface type as published]

[Text] GEN COL NIKOLAY CHERVOV, CHIEF OF THE USSR ARMED FORCES' GENERAL STAFF ADMINISTRATION, HAS GIVEN AN INTERVIEW TO VASILIY MOROZOV, APN MILITARY CORRESPONDENT. IN THE INTERVIEW HE ANALYZED IN DETAIL THE POSITION OF BOTH SIDES AT THE SOVIET-AMERICAN NEGOTIATIONS ON THE LIMITATION OF STRATEGIC WEAPONS.

[Question] IN ITS 1 AUGUST EDITION, THE AMERICAN DAILY NEW YORK TIMES PUBLISHED IN DETAIL THE POSITIONS OF THE SOVIET UNION AND THE UNITED STATES AT THE NEGOTIATIONS ON THE LIMITATION AND REDUCTION OF STRATEGIC WEAPONS IN GENEVA. SUCH A "LEAK" OF INFORMATION GIVES THE IMPRESSION OF AN OBVIOUS VIOLATION OF THE NEGOTIATIONS' CONFIDENTIAL NATURE.

[Answer] Yes, this -- unfortunately -- constitutes a violation of the negotiations' confidential nature by the United States. The United States has behaved similarly before. For example, a "leak of information" was arranged through the West German daily DIE WELT on 8 February 1982 concerning the negotiations on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe. Violations of confidence do not well serve the effectiveness of negotiations. In his 19 August 1982 interview with TASS, USSR Defense Minister Marshal Dimitriy Ustinov clearly stated that.

[Question] THE BROAD PUBLIC HAS NOW ACQUAINTED ITSELF WITH THE POSITIONS OF BOTH SIDES AT THE DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATIONS. FOR EXAMPLE, THE UNITED STATES PROPOSES REDUCING BY ALMOST ONE-THIRD (FROM 7,500 TO 5,000) THE NUMBER OF WARHEADS ON BALLISTIC MISSILES AND TO FURTHER REDUCE THE NUMBER OF THESE MISSILES THEMSELVES TO AN EQUAL LEVEL, WHICH WOULD CONSTITUTE ROUGHLY ONE-HALF THE PRESENT LEVEL OF AMERICAN BALLISTIC MISSILES, THAT IS, FROM 1,700 TO 850. THUS, IT MIGHT SEEM THAT THE U.S. PROPOSAL AIMS AT A RADICAL REDUCTION.

[Answer] This, however, could seem so only to uninformed people. In reality an American trick lies behind the surface impression of a so-called radical reduction. The United States would like to reduce only that hardware of which the Soviet Union has more, but it does not want to reduce weapons of which it has more. If we look more closely at the American proposal, which President Reagan made on 9 May this year, its distinct one-sidedness will be immediately apparent. In it the United States does not propose that the absolute total of strategic combat devices be considered, but that only one component -- ballistic missiles -- be considered. The United States does not take the other components into consideration. The United States would like to liquidate the USSR's advantage in the sphere of ground-launched ballistic missiles, and for this reason it wants to achieve an imbalance in the number of ballistic weapons located in underground silos to be reduced. THUS, THE UNITED STATES IN FACT STRIVES FOR QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE SUPERIORITY IN NUCLEAR MISSILES LOCATED IN SUBMARINES. IT ALSO DOES NOT TAKE AT ALL INTO CONSIDERATION THE STRATEGIC AIR FORCE, WHERE IT ENJOYS GREAT SUPERIORITY. Washington refuses to slow the construction of the mighty strategic weapons systems, such as MX ground-based missiles, Trident nuclear submarines equipped with missiles, and the production of B-1 bombers, whose funding has already been approved by the U.S. Congress. Just as before, the forward-based American nuclear means are to remain outside the framework of negotiations. Thus, to put it concisely, the Americans want the USSR to reduce its nuclear arsenal several fold while the United States expands its armament capacities without hinderance thanks to the aforementioned planned projects for the production of most modern strategic missiles and bombers.

The most negative aspect of the American position is that it not only does not slow the arms race but -- on the contrary -- EVEN GIVES THE GREEN LIGHT TO FURTHER ARMAMENT. The United States in fact is striving to gain absolute freedom in carrying forward programs in which it is most interested (MX strategic missiles, guided missiles with flat trajectory, the Trident submarine system, and plans connected with the reinforcement of American forward-based strategic forces.) Does this not constitute an increase in strategic armament? Does this not constitute an acceleration of the arms race?

This, then, is the concrete way the United States manifests its new initiative -- by leading to a further, ever more feverish strategic armament, no matter what arguments are used to cover this up. This means the American approach is in fact not motivated by an effort to increase strategic stability but, on the contrary, by an effort to destabilize it with all the negative consequences -- that is, increasing the danger of war.

[Question] THE UNITED STATES SPEAKS ABOUT AN ALLEGEDLY PARTICULARLY DESTABILIZING ROLE OF SOVIET GROUND-BASED MISSILES. THEREFORE, ALLEGEDLY, THESE MEANS MUST BE REDUCED FIRST. WHAT CAN YOU SAY ABOUT THAT?

[Answer] ANY strategic armament device is a destablizing element now, since -- in combat potential -- it is comparable to some other one. Therefore, one is not being serious in pointing to Soviet ground-based missiles as the main source of instability of the strategic situation. In reality Soviet ground-based ballistic missiles, as a part of the USSR's strategic forces, create the counterbalance to the American "triad"; therefore, no "problem" of Soviet missiles exists. This is a fabricated question from start to finish.

An absurd situation ensues: The Soviet ground-based missiles are allegedly the source of instability and therefore should be reduced first and in the greatest possibe number, while the American strategic equipment -- and not only that which already exists but future equipment as well -- is presented as a "stabilizing" element.

[Question] HOWEVER, APPARENTLY THE SLOWER FLYING STRATEGIC MEANS ARE LESS DESTABILIZING THAN THE FASTER MEANS. WHAT IS YOUR OPINION?

[Answer] One cannot, on principle, agree with that. The Americans include in the "slower flying means" strategic bombers and long-range cruise missiles. But it is precisely these weapons which would, under certain circumstances (for example, in a nonnuclear war,) be much more destabilizing than the ground- and sea-launched missiles. The Pentagon experts know this very well, of course. If we consider the great importance the United States attaches to the so-called slower flying means, (that is, to heavy bombers and long-range cruise missiles), it is immediately clear that the statements of the American side on what weapons are "less destabilizing" do not correspond with objective reality but with Washington's quite subjective efforts to achieve unilateral disarmament by the USSR and, at the same time, to find a coverup for its own latest armament programs.

[Question] WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF THE SOVIET PROPOSAL COMPARED WITH THE AMERICAN ONE IN RESPECT TO THE DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATIONS?

[Answer] The advantages are obvious. The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise of a distinct reduction of strategic weapons in their totality. The essence and main purpose of the proposal is that it creates a barrier to further arms races. Among other things, the Soviet Union proposes FREEZING NUMERICALLY THE STRATEGIC ARMAMENT AND MAXIMALLY CURTAILING ITS MODERNIZATION; BANNING THE PRODUCTION OF LONG-RANGE CRUISE MISSILES LAUNCHED FROM THE GROUND, AIR AND SEA; BANNING IN GENERAL THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW TYPES OF STRATEGIC WEAPONS OR MAXIMALLY RESTRICTING SUCH STEPS BY SETTING LIMITS; UNDERTAKING NO STEPS WHICH WOULD LEAD TO UPSETTING THE STABILITY OF THE STRATEGIC SITUATION AND PRESERVING EVERYTHING POSITIVE THAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED BY THE TWO SIDES IN THE COURSE OF THE PREVIOUS NEGOTIATIONS.

It is time for the American side negotiating with the USSR in Geneva and the White House in general to comprehend that the resolution of the strategic weapons problem is now extraordinarily urgent. As the highest representative of the Soviet state, Leonid Brezhnev, has emphasized, the fate of war and peace depends in many respects on whether a Soviet-American agreement on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons is achieved, on whether an honorable and just agreement not harming anyone's interests is achieved.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON PROTRACTED NUCLEAR WAR

PM061105 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Aug 82 p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "Doctrine of Nuclear Madness"]

[Text] "Wild strategy," "reckless policy," "nuclear madness" -- this is how the press of various countries describes the U.S. plan, drawn up on President Reagan's orders, to wage a "protracted" nuclear war against the USSR and Washington's military doctrine as a whole. This doctrine is imbued with the idea of "destroying socialism as a socio-political system," with the idea of being the first to use nuclear weapons, achieving superiority over the USSR in a nuclear war and concluding it on "terms advantageous to the United States." That is, it counts on victory. And the "general strategic plan" elaborated by the Pentagon, which, as THE LOS ANGELES TIMES wrote, "is to ensure that the United States has the potential for victory in a protracted nuclear war with the Soviet Union," is designed as a very important part of the entire American military doctrine.

The concept of a "protracted" nuclear war was not conjured up out of thin air. On the other side of the ocean recently there has been no shortage of statements by leading statesmen and military figures who have not only not concealed but, on the contrary, have emphasized in every possible way their desire to upset the approximate equality of forces -- both in the sphere of strategic and other nuclear arms and in the sphere of conventional forces -- which has emerged between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact Organization and the NATO bloc. It has become an obsession with the U.S. ruling circles to replace the strategic equilibrium by U.S. military superiority and throw overboard the fundamental principle of the sides' equality and identical security. The Reagan administration is trying to pursue this particularly actively.

When this administration came to power there was a sharp intensification and activating of material preparations to achieve U.S. hegemony in the world areas. The path of an accelerated buildup of militarist preparations and of a further increase in the might of the American war machine was chosen. This is expressed in its most generalized, concentrated form in the unprecedented growth in military expenditure. In 1983 it will exceed $260 billion, and the lion's share of this sum is being channeled into further intensifying the arms race and rearming and modernizing both strategic nuclear forces and general-purpose forces.

Thus, last week the U.S. Senate approved a draft law appropriating $178 billion for arms in 1983 -- $48 billion more than had been appropriated for the current year. It is planned to spend $86.5 billion on further purchases of missiles, ships, aircraft, tanks and other arms; $23 billion on scientific research and experimental design work; and more than $68 billion on operating costs, repairs and servicing.

The draft law adopted by the Senate directs the Pentagon to further build up the nuclear first strike potential. The legislators have allocated to the military department funds to purchase the first MX ICBM's and the next nuclear-powered submarine armed with Trident ballistic missiles. Preparations are proceeding unabated to deploy on the territory of West Europe medium-range Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles targeted on the Soviet Union. The Pershings are already undergoing flight trials, and the schedule has been greatly compressed by comparison with the original plans so that the missiles can be deployed in combat positions before the end of 1983.

Great attention is being devoted to building up the strength of the U.S. Navy. Funds have been appropriated for the construction of 24 warships. These include two nuclear-powered aircraft carriers and two assault submarines. The demothballing and modernization of a second battleship -- the Iowa -- has been approved (the first -- the New Jersey -- is to be handed over to the naval command in December). Other branches of the armed forces have not been forgotten either. Their former rearmament programs continue to be implemented, and many new ones are planned. It is planned, in particular, to build 50 giant C-5A military transport aircraft. The ground forces are to begin receiving Apache combat helicopters.

In addition to equipping all branches of the armed forces with the latest armaments, the United States is hastily building up stocks of materials, ammunition and equipment and increasing the production capacities and enhancing the mobilization potential of the military industry. The task has been set of ensuring in the near future at least a 6-month reserve of all types of equipment for waging a large-scale war. In all, it is proposed to spend $100 billion for these purposes over the next 5 years.

All these and many other measures being taken by the American political and military leadership are designed to ensure U.S. military superiority. The United States is to become the No. 1 power militarily implement a corresponding buildup of the strategic offensive forces and conventional arms, and draw other countries into the orbit of its militarist preparations to enable Washington to pursue a policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union in the political, economic, military and other spheres.

The United States does not stop at attempts to blackmail the Soviet Union, as well as other countries. And if blackmail does not work, it threatens to resort to coercion, including the most extreme measures -- a "protracted" nuclear war -- not balking at the catastrophic consequences that it will inevitably bring not only to other states and peoples but to the United States itself and its people.

Washington is now hatching one plan after another for all kinds of nuclear strikes -- warning, measured, selective, single, demonstration, limited.... One way or another they all come under the "direct confrontation" strategy by which the Pentagon is now guided and which has absorbed all the extremes of the previous U.S. militarist aims. And now it is being supplemented by the aim of waging and achieving victory in a "protracted" nuclear war.

The concept of a "protracted" nuclear war, so the American press reports, is to supplement and improve Carter's concept of the admissibility and possibility of a "limited" nuclear war, which was set forth in the President's well-known Directive 59. According to a statement by a member of the Reagan administratiom, the new U.S. strategic plan envisages the possibility of waging a nuclear war lasting no less than 6 months. Here the President has ordered that the plan include very specific measures to ensure that the American Armed Forces are capable of "coming out on top" in such a war.

The American plan for a "protracted" nuclear war has aroused a storm of angry indignation throughout the world. Even London's conservative THE SUNDAY TIMES declared: "The proposal that it is possible to ensure victory for oneself by building up nuclear arsenals is madness." It accused the Reagan administration of shaping its nuclear policy "under the influence of animal-like anti-Sovietism." Such statements may be found in the press of practically all countries.

The matter went so far that U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger had to resort to an unprecedented ruse. He sent a long message to dozens of leading U.S. and West European newspapers in which he tried to demonstrate that the press supposedly misunderstands and misinterprets American nuclear policy, while at the same time he resorted once again to intimidating them with the "Soviet military threat."

Not that the Pentagon chief's hypocritical ruses will deceive anyone much. Who could be convinced by his unsubstantiated allegations that the Soviet Union is preparing a nuclear offensive against the United States, preparing a nuclear first strike? The whole world knows that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's message to the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament formulated the USSR's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The whole world knows of the numerous Soviet peace initiatives aimed at strengthening international security and eliminating the threat of war.

In the alarming situation created by U.S. aggressive circles, the Soviet Union deemed it necessary to reassure all states and peoples of the unshakable nature of its peaceful intentions, of the strictly defensive thrust of Soviet military doctrine and of the absence on its part of the desire for military superiority. This was done in the article that Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, published in PRAVDA in July and then in his recent replies to a TASS correspondent's questions.

These replies clearly and succinctly set forth the Soviet side's stand at the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. The USSR's proposals provide for the creation of an extensive European zone of reduction and limitation of nuclear weapons from the Arctic Ocean to Africa and from the mid-Atlantic to the Urals. It is proposed to reduce the existing medium-range nuclear arms in this zone (with a range of 1,000 km and above, but not intercontinental arms) so that 5 years after the agreement the USSR and NATO sides each would have no more than 300 units of arms of this class.

It is also intended to implement concomitant measures in Europe to limit nuclear arms with a range below 1,000 km. "Our proposals," Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov points out, "open up the real possibility of a considerable arms reduction."

The replies to the TASS correspondent's questions also emphasized that the Soviet Union rejects in principle the policy of military superiority. It does not seek this itself, nor does it acknowledge this right for anyone else. And attempts to pass off the approximate equality that objectively exists today between the USSR and the United States in the sphere of strategic arms as a "U.S. lag" are made with one aim -- to mask a quite unjustified arms race.

The replies of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, give a thoroughly reasoned exposition of the stand of the USSR, which is seeking to resolve the key task of our days -- to reduce nuclear confrontation in Europe, which has reached dangerous limits, and end the further buildup of nuclear potentials there -- and other questions troubling all mankind. At the same time they provide convincing criticism of the U.S. stand and attempts to secure one-sided advantages. These attempts are not fated to come to fruition.

The Soviet Union again and again states its readiness to advance in all directions where possibilities for the limitation and essential reduction of all types of arms are opening up. But knowing the habits and nature of aggressive forces, the USSR will continue to maintain the high vigilance and constant combatreadiness of its armed forces at the level of modern requirements. In the event of aggression the Soviet Armed Forces, jointly with the fraternal socialist armies, will defend socialist gains without hesitation, with all determination, using the entire defensive and economic might of our states. This has been declared repeatedly in the Soviet Union, at the most authoritative level.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON 32D PUGWASH CONFERENCE

PM061325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Conference Ends"]

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Aug -- The 32d Pugwash Conference ended here today. In the course of a week prominent scientists from many countries discussed topical problems of preventing nuclear war and curbing the arms race.

The conference unanimously adopted a "Declaration on the Danger of Nuclear War," which was signed by winners of Lenin and Nobel Prizes in physics, chemistry, physiology and medicine. They called on the world's scientists to participate directly in actions to prevent nuclear catastrophe, and on the governments of the world's countries to channel their efforts into the conclusion of an all-embracing international agreement with the aim of eliminating the threat of nuclear war and the danger to civilization, which is associated with any use of nuclear weapons.

Summing up the results of the conference's work, Nobel Prize winner D. Hodgkin, president of the Pugwash movement, dwelt on the tragic consequences of the use of modern weapons in local wars. In this connection she spoke in detail of the tragedy of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, who have been victims of Israeli aggression. On behalf of all the participants in the forum, D. Hodgkin expressed deep gratitude to the Polish side for the good organization of the conference and the hospitality offered.

W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, received participants in the scientists' forum. He noted that the 32d Pugwash Conference was an important event in the life of peoples throughout the world.

PRAVDA EXAMINES GROWING ANTIWAR MOVEMENT

LD061236 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0320 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, 6 Sep (TASS) -- Today it is widely acknowledged by practically all public circles, from progressive ones to conservative ones, that a new influential political force has appeared in the world arena -- the contemporary antiwar movement, PRAVDA writes today. It is represented by the wide spontaneous action of the popular masses and the conscious activities of various political parties and organizations. It directly influences all world politics and the international situation. It has become such a weighty factor and has assumed such wide dimensions above all in Europe and recently in the United States, too, that parties, parliaments and governments are forced to take account of it.

The dimensions of the movement, its broad front and the dynamics of its growth are demonstrated by the fact that in the largest actions of the anti-war campaign during the spring-summer offensive of 1982, about 20 million citizens in capitalist countries took part compared with 5 million participants in similar demonstrations during all of 1981. Public meetings, demonstrations and "peace marches" literally have been sweeping in waves over the towns of Western Europe, the United States and Japan from month to month.

What are the reasons for the growth and strengthening of the movement? Primarily it is the ever-growing awareness on the part of the broad masses of the military danger born of the course, the programs, the doctrines and the practical activities of the present U.S. administration.

At the same time, it is emphasized in the article, the consistent line of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, and of the communist and workers parties, in defense of peace and in the interests of real disarmament and for the conservation of the fruits of detente creates an alternative to the militarist plans of the Pentagon and NATO, an alternative which is clear and close to the masses. The period of detente sowed good seeds in the ground of the life of peoples in many countries, and these seeds are growing shoots.

Celebrating the 60th anniversary of the USSR, the first state in the world to put at the basis of its foreign policy the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, the Soviet people are full of determination to make their weighty contribution to this cause: to champion peace and not allow war to be unleashed.

WARSAW PACT TO HOLD EXERCISES IN BULGARIA

LD041640 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 4 TASS -- An exercise, code-named "Shchit-82" (Shield-82) and involving the staffs, troops and naval forces of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, is planned to be held under the command of General of the Army Dobri Dzhurov, minister of people's defence of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, from September 25 through October 1, 1982, in the territory of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the adjoining part of the Black Sea.

The exercise will be held to master the combat teamwork and cooperation of the staffs and troops of the allied armies.

It is expected to involve some 60,000 troops.

GDR MINISTER REPORTS ON CEMA COMMISSION MEETING

DW031154 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Excerpt from interview with Guenther Wyschowsky, minister of the chemical industry, by an unidentified correspondent -- recorded]

[Text] The 60th meeting of the CEMA Commission for Chemistry concluded in Moscow today. It had centered on the fulfillment of the general agreement which was concluded in 1979 and which stipulates that the Soviet Union will produce chemical products requiring a great energy input and the rest of the CEMA countries will turn out chemical products requiring less expenditure of energy. Minister Guenther Wyschowsky is the chairman of this commission, and he told us the following concerning the present state of fulfillment just a few hours ago:

[Begin recording] The general agreement to which you referred, and the concomitant bilateral agreements concluded, form important components of the long-term target program just as they are important for the cooperation of the CEMA countries aimed at meeting their demands for energy and raw materials for an extended period of time, at least for the period up to 1990.

In keeping with the basic concept of this agreement to produce the chemical products requiring a great energy and material input from raw material and energy sources, and the chemical products requiring less energy and material input in those countries in which they can be produced best, large-scale production capacities for the production of ammonium hydroxide, methanol, for example, of fertilizers or petrochemical interim products -- synthetic materials -- will be set up in the USSR and the products mutually exchanged as per the provisions of the agreements concluded bilaterally.

In conformity with the agreements the USSR in the period from 1981 to 1985, meaning this (?5-year plan) period, will deliver products such as methanol -- an important chemical raw material -- fertilizers, polyethylene, among others, and in the same period the other countries which have mutually and bilaterally agreed on such a procedure, will [words indistinct] make compensation deliveries identical in volume and value, of chemical pesticides, plastic materials of low tonnage, varieties of paints, high-quality chemical additives for the polymer industry, thus achieving on the one hand the Soviet Union supplying raw materials requirng a great energy input to the member states, and on the other hand the other countries further refining interim products and high-quality products for the Soviet national economy. [end recording]

BRIEFS

TU OFFICIALS MEETING -- In Moscow Mr Sandor Gaspar, the president of the World Federation of Trade Unions, general secretary of the Hungarian trade unions and MSZMP Politburo member; Mr Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions; and Mr Stepan Shalayev, president of the Soviet trade unions, have held discussions. At the meeting they discussed primary issues concerning the international trade union movement. [Text] [Budapest in English to Europe 2000 GMT 27 Aug 82 LD]

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION -- QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD031700 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 3 Sep 82

["International Situation-- Questions and Answers" program, presented by all-union radio commentator Yevgeniy Kachanov, with international affairs journalist Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, Tokyo correspondent Igor Vladimirovich Vykhokhulev and international affairs journalist Eduard Vasilyevich Kovalev]

[Excerpts] [Kachanov] Several of our listeners, including (Pavlov) and (Goncharov) from Moscow, (Morozov) from Dnepropetrovsk and (Zaremeyeva) from Orel, ask for a more detailed discussion of the letter that U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger sent to the editors of 70 American and foreign newspapers, requesting them to correct press reports alleging that the United States is planning a protracted nuclear war with the Soviet Union. Above all our listeners want to know what caused this step and what its implications are. You will be answered, esteemed comrades, by international affairs journalist Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin: Please go ahead, Oleg Nikolayevich.

[Anichkin] This has already been reported in our press. This concerns a strategic plan drawn up by the Pentagon to secure for the United States the potential to wage a protracted nuclear war with the Soviet Union. According to American press reports, this strategic doctrine goes even further than the formulation of the principles of military operations during nuclear warfare for which Carter's directives were famous, since its objective is to achieve victory in a protracted nuclear war.

[Kachanov] Tell us, can the defense secretary's letter be seen as a refutation of the reports that such a strategic military plan exists?

[Anichkin] I have to say that the U.S. defense secretary has resorted to a fairly unusual method of explaining American policy on nuclear warfare. First, he reacted very late to THE LOS ANGELES TIMES report, which created quite an uproar. Second, the Pentagon made no official statement -- its usual practice -- but distributed the secretary's letter to selected newspapers. In addition to all that, I feel that Weinberger's letter on the whole can hardly be seen as a refutation of the reports of the United States' new strategic plan. He merely asserts that the plan has not been reported completely accurately, and that the United States' chief aim is to prevent a nuclear war.

[Kachanov] But what lies behind so unusual a step on the part of the U.S. defense secretary?

U.S. Nuclear Strategy

[Anichkin] I think that when it leaked the information about the latest U.S. military strategy, Washington seems to have been wrong in its expectations of the probable reactions to its long-term military policy plan. The reaction was such that even close allies of the United States were alarmed at the present administration's plans, since it has turned out to be more aggressive than any of its predecessors. Everyone realized -- which was not difficult -- that the new U.S. nuclear strategy went far beyond the former thinking on deterrence factors and was based on plans for nuclear warfare, whether limited or otherwise, with completely foreseeable results. This scenario overlooks the time-tested postulate that the strategic military balance established between the socialist countries and the world of capitalism acts as a factor that restrains the ambitions of the aggressive forces. It is an unshakeable truth of our days, as more and more people are coming to realize, that to start a war, a nuclear war, would be tantamount to suicide, and that to bank on winning such a war is madness. And that is what frightened America's allies, who had wholeheartedly believed America's assurances that the United States needs nuclear weapons as a means of deterrence. It is now clear why the United States refused to follow the Soviet Union's initiative in undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, which would have completely ruled out the use of those weapons.

[Kachanov] Oleg Nikolayevich, we know that the new U.S. nuclear warfare doctrine has touched off a growth in antiwar actions and condemnations of American policy while, on the other hand, the Soviet peace initiatives have won even greater acknowledgement, haven't they?

[Anichkin] That is exactly what has happened. And in these circumstances Washington was forced to resort to maneuvers and start up its peace rhetoric again. Is that not why Weinberger, in his letter to the newspaper editors, claims that the entire U.S. strategy is designed to prevent any war, and particularly nuclear war?

But is that in fact the case? Here again, it seems better to judge by deeds rather than words, and the facts in no way bear out the claims of the defense secretary and other high-ranking officials in the U.S. administration. Washington's deeds indicate quite the contrary. Let us recall yet again that the United States has withdrawn from the Soviet-American talks on arms sales and supplies and the Soviet-American talks on the restriction of military activities in the Indian Ocean; it has broken off the Soviet-American negotiations on the banning of chemical weapons. President Reagan recently announced his refusal to continue taking part in the tripartite talks with the Soviet Union and Britain concerning a complete and general ban on nuclear tests. To this one could add that the United States intends to revise two Soviet-American agreements: the first obliging the sides not to hold underground tests of nuclear weapons of more than 150 kilotons and the second concerning underground tests for peaceful purposes.

[Kachanov] Just what is the point of all this, Oleg Nikolayevich? What lies behind it?

[Anichkin] Everything the United States is doing indicates that in accordance with its new strategic military concepts and doctrines it plans to develop a new generation of nuclear weapons, and incidentally it does not hide the fact. It is preparing to press ahead with its plans for chemical rearmament, expanding its military activities in the Indian Ocean and substantially increasing its supplies and sales of weapons to its political clients in the most varied parts of the world.

In the past 10 years, the United States has ratified virtually not a single agreement to restrict the arms race, and has put forward not one constructive proposal. Here Washington, of course, generally cites Reagan's zero option in respect of Eurostrategic weapons and his proposals for strategic arms reductions and restrictions. But before saying anything about the core of these proposals, I should probably recall that the United States clearly agreed to these negotiations under the pressure of world public opinion, which was calling for decisive action to stop the arms race and the slide toward a nuclear conflict. Even the relevant ideas put forward by the American President were suggested so as to humor the mood prevailing among the West European public -- and even in America itself -- and to take the heat out of the growing anti-American feelings.

Geneva Arms Talks

[Kachanov] Oleg Nikolayevich, what is there to say about the Soviet-American talks now taking place in Geneva? Many of our listeners are asking about this.

[Anichkin] Well, they are in recess right now. But I will remind you that one set of talks, concerning the restriction of nuclear arms in Europe, has been underway for more than 18 months now, and that the others, on strategic arms reduction and restriction, started in late July. By mutual agreement these talks are confidential and nothing that happens there is to be published, but the United States did not keep to that agreement for long: The West German newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE and THE NEW YORK TIMES have put out information on the talks. Where did they get it from? I think there is no need to guess: the source could only be the American side. Moreover, the news was leaked in such a way that the Soviet position was distorted.

The real state of affairs at the negotiations on restricting nuclear arms in Europe was obvious, and has been put authoritatively by USSR Defense Minister Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov in his interview with a TASS correspondent. The Soviet proposals delineate an extensive area in which nuclear arms would be reduced and restricted and stipulate the amounts by which medium-range nuclear weapons would be cut and all types of those weapons [as heard]. Within the area, it would be forbidden to deploy new types of nuclear weapons including, of course, the American cruise and Pershing II missiles.

The British and French medium-range carriers were also to be taken into account, since they are aimed at the Soviet Union and its allies. Tactical nuclear weapons were taken into account. On the whole, the Soviet proposals provide for medium-range nuclear carriers to be reduced by a factor of more than three. Unlike the American proposals, which would cut only ground-based missiles, they include all types of medium-range nuclear carriers -- both missiles and aircraft. This closes off ways of getting around the treaty.

[Kachanov] Well, what about the United States? What is its position at these talks?

[Anichkin] As you probably know, the United States is still working on the basis of Reagan's zero option, which demands that the Soviet Union unilaterally destroy ground-based missiles which were developed as much as 20 years ago to counter the American forward-based systems, and are part of the established and settled balance of forces in Europe. The Americans are clearly acting illogically: While joining in talks about nuclear arms cuts, they are unwilling to cut their nuclear carriers by a single unit and even want consent to increase them.

If the idea really is to reduce the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe, then the formula of destroying only ground-based missiles put forward by the Americans as part of the zero option will lead exactly nowhere. The upshot would be to transfer the arms race from the land to the sea and air and, in the final analysis, to exacerbate it even more. One cannot but conclude that the American approach is designed to extract unilateral military advantages rather than to formulate fair and mutually-acceptable solutions for many years to come. The United States must show that it is ready to make its contribution toward the reduction of the nuclear confrontation in Europe rather than to negotiate for negotiation's sake while preparing the ground for deploying its new missiles in West Europe.

In this regard, I would like to draw attention to what was said by THE WASHINGTON POST which, by design or accident, revealed the United States' underlying attitude to the Geneva talks. The newspaper remarked that the U.S. administration, by entering both negotiations, obtained a respite from the avalanche of indignation in West Europe and the United States itself over the lack of negotiations to curb the arms race at a time when the United States itself was engaged in a major build-up of its military potential.

That is the real state of affairs. The world needs an early and just agreement.

[Kachanov] Thank you, Oleg Nikolayevich.

Our listeners (Signeyev) from the village of Zaduga, Gomelskaya Oblast, (Safronov) from Magnitogorsk, (Alyalin) from Klin, and (Orlov) from Kremenchug write that, as has frequently been reported, the governments of France, Britain, Italy and the FRG have confirmed by their actions that they do not intend to give up mutually advantageous trade with the USSR, which would damage their national interests, in spite of blackmail from the United States. As you well know, this is primarily about the gas pipeline contracts. As our listeners note, the approach to this question has become a key one in East-West relations. But the obvious question arises, and our listeners ask it: What is Japan's attitude to this problem, for it is a major capitalist country which is not participating directly in the contract of the century? We shall turn with this question to our Tokyo correspondent Igor Vykhokhulev:

Japan-USSR Trade

[Vykhokhulev] Official and business circles in Japan are following the events in Europe with great interest. The major newspapers carry detailed reports from their correspondents in Paris, London and other European capitals about the dispatch of equipment intended for the Soviet gas pipeline. The reason for this is quite understandable. Although Japan is not as interested as West European countries are in the construction of the gas pipeline from Urengoy to Uzhgorod and will not receive Siberian gas, the June extension of the U.S. administration's ban on delivery to the USSR of equipment for the extraction of oil and gas has directly affected it, for the sphere of Washington sanctions includes, in addition to the gas pipeline from west Siberia to West Europe, the joint Soviet-Japanese project for developing the oil and gas on the Sakhalin shelf. Whereas previously Tokyo supported the U.S. sanctions without a murmur, now its position has undergone a considerable change. The Japanese Government firmly adheres to the opinion that the embargo on the export of technology and equipment to the USSR is not effective and is most harmful to the United States allies.

[Kachanov] We recall that at the start of July at the meeting of the heads of the leading capitalist powers in Versailles, Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki stated in a conversation with Reagan that the U.S. bans are the equivalent of sanctions against Japan and not against the USSR, and in this connection he insistently requested that the Sakhalin project should be excluded from the sphere of the sanctions.

After the extra measures announced by Washington at the end of June, Japan informed the U.S. Government that it rejected the U.S. demands to intensify sanctions. Finally, at the end of July the Japanese ambassador in Washington handed the State Department the first official protest in which the U.S. actions were described as illegal. Have these positions developed in any way?

[Vykhokhulev] Yes, undoubtedly. With the passing of time all hopes have practically been dispelled that Japan would manage to persuade the United States to give up its line. Therefore, Tokyo is also beginning to understand that the time has come to change from persuasion and requests to actions. True, it must first be specified that in any event it is difficult to expect from Japan the same boldness and independence that has been shown, for example, by France. Tokyo's much greater dependence on Washington in economic, political, military and other spheres has its effect.

Nonetheless, in questions of cooperation with the USSR, Japan is striving to act in unison with West Europe and not with the United States. For example, at the end of August it became known from official sources that the Japanese Government has decided to give industrial and trade companies the right to decide for themselves whether they should fulfill the contracts concluded with the USSR despite U.S. sanctions. The influential newspaper of business circles, NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, assessed this step as virtual silent approval by the government for the policy of continuing cooperation with our country.

[Kachanov] Igor Vladimirovich, obviously such a decision by the Japanese Government is in the interests of the country's business world and evokes a positive reaction from it.

[Vykhokhulev] That is quite true. The government has pledged, apart from everything else, to undertake steps to defend companies which disobey Washington and might be subjected to repressive actions. Japanese business circles, feeling such support, will certainly not renounce the very profitable cooperation with the USSR for the sake of sanctions which to date have brought no effects except harm.

It is well remembered here that the first package of U.S. sanctions in connection with events in Afghanistan led to Japan's loss not only of faith in itself as a trade partner but also of contracts worth $800 million. No one in Japan wants a repetition of this sad mistake. That is why, despite U.S. sanctions, Japanese business circles are striving not only for the implementation of contracts already concluded with the USSR but also for the broadening of mutually advantageous cooperation.

Indeed, such a tendency has always existed. It is sufficient to say that even last year, despite a certain amount of playing up to Washington by Tokyo, the volume of Soviet-Japanese trade turnover not only did not fall but on the contrary rose by almost 12 percent.

A few days ago Masao Sakurai, president of Tokyo Engineering, one of Japan's largest engineering firms, said the following as he left for talks in Moscow on the conclusion of a major contract with the Soviet Union: There is nothing more unnatural and absurd than economic sanctions toward the USSR. We are not only against the curtailment of cooperation with our neighbors, the Japanese businessman stressed, but we are making every effort to strengthen and broaden such cooperation in every way for it is in accordance with the basic interests of both our peoples.

[Kachanov] Thank you, Igor Vladimirovich. You probably already know, comrades, that the Japanese Cabinet has informed the country's companies that in accordance with international law they can export to the USSR products they have made under U.S. licenses, even if this is contrary to sanctions against the USSR introduced by the U.S. administration.

Spanish Elections

A month ago, at the start of August, we told you about the situation in Spain. At that time the fully justified supposition was made that preterm parliamentary elections were near. Our supposition has turned into reality. The preterm dissolution of the Spanish Cortes has been announced in Madrid, and new elections are set for 28 October. We have in the studio Eduard Vasiliyevich Kovalev, international affairs journalist, who will tell listeners who are interested in this question about the arrangement of political forces in Spain.

[Kovalev] As we have already reported, there was no great surprise in the Spanish capital at this decision. The 18 months during which the Calvo-Sotelo government has been in power have demonstrated quite clearly that the centrist cabinet is incapable of solving the very acute problems now facing Spain. Economic difficulties are constantly increasing. More than 2 million people are out of work; business activity is falling sharply and production is stagnating; inflation is increasing. In spite of their efforts the authorities just cannot deal with the wave of political terrorism. Both right-wing and left-wing extremists have become more active on the domestic political front.

The dissolution of parliament was also a consequence of the profound internal crisis afflicting the ruling party, the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD]. The influence of the UCD among the voters has steadily fallen. The ruling party was unsuccessful at the elections for the local parliaments of the national autonomous regions, in the Basque country, Catalonia and Galicia. The parliamentary elections in Andalusia, the country's largest autonomous region, where more than half the electorate voted for the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE], also ended in a defeat for the ruling party in May of this year. The UCD has begun to fall apart, literally, at all the seams. In recent months there has been a veritable flight from the party. Influential party members on the right and on the left are deserting it, thereby intensifying discontent within the party. New political groupings have been formed as a result of the Centrists' losses.

[Kachanov] Eduard Vasiliyevich, it is known that this irreversible process of mass desertions of its members from the ruling party led to the Centrists' losing even their relative majority in parliament which was necessary for the approval of any bill. This was really a collapse of internal policy. But what can be said about foreign policy?

[Kovalev] Calvo-Sotelo's government also suffered a number of painful failures in its foreign policy. Spain's entry into NATO, which the government achieved contrary to the will of the majority of Spaniards and under strong pressure from the U.S. administration, did not bring the expected dividends. A new Spanish-U.S. defense agreement has been concluded which on many questions infringes Spain's national sovereignty.

The Centrists' cabinet held an ambiguous position on such an important problem as the possible deployment on Spanish territory of new U.S. nuclear missiles. The forthcoming integration of Spain into NATO's military structure is exacerbating the country's relations with its neighbors -- Portugal and France -- which understandably feel uneasy about the possible considerable stepping up of the U.S. military presence on the Pyrenean Peninsula.

Spain's entry to the EEC is being delayed because both Britain and France regard Spanish agriculture as a serious competitor.

There is yet another question: Virtually nothing has been done for the return of Gibraltar, a British colony on Spanish soil. As Calvo-Sotelo himself admitted, the reputation of the ruling party, its prestige and effectiveness have fallen so low that it was no longer possible to retain the semblance of normal parliamentary activity. In these circumstances the foreign and domestic policy proposed by the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, the main opposition force, has increasingly been regarded by Spaniards as a genuine alternative to the policy of the present government. The results of all opinion polls testify to this. They show that the Socialists are recognized favorites for the coming elections.

Now the fact is that reactionary circles in Spain and abroad are realizing that a considerable number of voters link their hopes for some positive changes with the accession of the Socialists to power. In this respect it is interesting to note that the Socialist Party is saying that a referendum should be held so that all Spaniards can express their final views on whether it is expedient for the country to be a member of the political and military organization of the NATO bloc.

[Kachanov] Eduard Vasilyevich, we have already said that the dissolution of the Cortes and the calling of early parliamentary elections did not hit Spaniards like an exploding bomb by any stretch of the imagination. It was not unexpected. But the fact that the elections are being held so soon seems to me to have been a surprise. The very fact that the elections have been called for 28 October is being regarded in the Spanish capital as an attempt by the Centrists to win time.

[Kovalev] At a time when the party is steadily falling apart it would be fatal, as they say, for Calvo-Sotelo and his supporters to delay. Nothing would be left of Calvo-Sotelo's party if they were to wait much longer. Now that the date of the elections has been announced the Centrists are undoubtedly taking advantage of their hold on power and the ability to control local state machinery which belongs to them at the moment.

This, as you will understand, is very important in the period of preparation for the elections. The others must adapt themselves to the timetable of the election campaign imposed by the Centrists. This is particularly disadvantageous for the small parties which have just been established by former politicians of the center. In the 2 months remaining until polling day, these small groups will hardly be able to explain their policies to the voters. The fact is that these policies are not much different from each other or from the program of the present cabinet. These parties will hardly be able to create powerful party organizations in the constituencies, and after all, the scale of their success at the elections will largely depend on this.

Furthermore, the peak of the election campaign coincides with the visit to Spain of Pope John II, the head of the Catholic Church. It is quite reasonable to surmise that many Spaniards, most of whom are believers, may be influenced by the propaganda connected with the visit and support the present ruling party, which is now laying great emphasis on its Christian Democratic and Catholic nature so to speak. This, as it happens, was what the leaders of the government were counting on when they set the date for the elections.

[Kachanov] Eduard Vasiliyevich, what is the attitude to the situation in Spain within NATO, as it recently became a new member of that bloc.

Spain in NATO

[Kovalev] As far as the position of the North Atlantic bloc is concerned, the following can be said: It is not surprising that the NATO bosses, primarily the United States, are already undertaking attempts to block in some way a development of events in Spain which might possibly be undesirable for them. NATO headquarters, and, by the way, Washington, have already issued an appeal to delay the start of talks about precise conditions for Spain's participation in the Western military bloc. Madrid is being given to understand via unofficial channels that if the Socialists are victorious in the October elections then it is quite possible that Spain might become a persona non grata in the Atlantic community and in that such an event it would hardly be worth giving any considerable military aid to such an unreliable partner. The Spanish Army and the ruling circles are counting on this aid.

Moreover, the victory of the Socialists could create the preconditions for Spain's carrying out an independent foreign policy course such as happened in Athens after the Greek Socialists came to power. It is understandable that Washington fears that this could have negative political-strategic consequences for the southern flank of NATO. All of these considerations must be taken into account in an analysis of the international situation around Spain in spite of the hypocritical official assurances that the NATO leaders will respect any choice of the Spanish electors.

We have no doubt that the Centrists will conduct their election campaign under slogans of loyalty to NATO, Spain's belonging to the Western world; there will be attempts to frighten the voters with threats about the violation of geopolitical stability in Europe in the event of their defeat and the success of the Socialists.

Analyzing this situation we see that the pro-Atlantic orientation imposed on Spain by the Centrist government, and the forging ahead with Spain's entry into NATO which is one of the main reasons for the present political crisis, might have an effect also on the outcome of the forthcoming parliamentary elections, if the Spanish electors fall for the bait. Aligning with NATO partners, bloc discipline and Atlantic solidarity -- all of these fashionable slogans in NATO circles might thus prevent a free expression of the will of the Spaniards who have to make such an important choice on 28 October.

[Kachanov] Many thanks, Eduard Vasiliyevich.

TRUD VIEWS INTERNATIONAL TU STAND ON DETENTE

PM020947 Moscow TRUD in Russian 27 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by TRUD political observer Vissarion Sisnev under the rubric "International Trade Union Movement": "Rising for a Counterattack"]

[Text] The decision of the 10th World Trade Union Congress to hold a day of trade union action for peace was based on confidence that the million-strong trade union masses throughout the world would respond to that appeal. And that confidence was totally justified. The initiative of the Havana congress was at once supported by the International Trade Union Committee for Peace and Disarmament, which appealed to all trade union organizations, regardless of their orientation, to rally on 1 September to the banners of resistance to the reactionary forces stirring up the arms race and creating the threat of destruction for all life on earth. TRUD has published many articles attesting that the Havana forum's appeal has elicited a very wide response among the ordinary working people of capitalist and Third World countries, in their sector trade union organizations and from many national, regional and international associations. Many united antiwar trade union actions have been conducted. And the socialist countries' organized working people took a particularly active part in preparing for the day of trade union action for peace. Note should also be taken of the important role in this matter of the international trade union associations of working people in various sectors of industry, which are united, as is known, not only by WFTU-affiliated and autonomous organizations but also by many sector trade unions whose trade union centers belong to the ICFTU and the World Confederation of Labor.

It should especially be emphasized that the well-known Soviet initiatives aimed at ending the arms race, removing the nuclear threat and creating conditions for normal international cooperation among all countries regardless of their political system have met with very broad understanding in the world trade union movement. The historic initiative of the USSR, which pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, has been given a warm welcome and been approved. Understanding the entire justice of the words of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, who pointed out that a similar pledge by the other nuclear powers would signify the virtual prohibition of this monstrous means of mass destruction, the world's working people demand that the United States, Britain and the other nuclear powers associate themselves with the Soviet pledge.

Three decades ago the WFTU was one of the chief initiators of the first Stockholm appeal, which called for talks to begin on averting the nuclear danger hanging over mankind. Millions of people on all continents responded and signed that document. But the majority of trade unions in Western countries stood apart from the struggle which has begun against the nuclear threat. Their leaders frequently made statements in the spirit that peace champions' campaigns are "organized from Moscow," "used by the Russians for their own purposes" and so forth.

Time has confirmed that the stand of the WFTU, the biggest and most authoritative trade union center, was the only right one. The development of events in the world, which has taken a more dangerous direction than ever because of the American administration's adventurist policy, has led many trade union associations in Western countries if not directly to admit that the WFTU was right then at any rate to embark under pressure from below on the path of vigorous action in the name of saving the world from destruction in the fire of a nuclear holocaust and switching to peaceful ends the colossal sums now being spent on preparing for war.

It will be appropriate to recall the Fourth European Trade Union Conference, in which representatives of 27 countries' trade union centers participated. Problems of war and peace were not officially on the agenda, but the arms race has assumed such an alarming scale and the international situation is so tense that the discussion naturally took a corresponding direction. The participants demanded in their communique that the governments begin a discussion in all competent international organs in the spirit of detente and on that basis reach agreement on controlled and balanced disarmament, which would rid the world of the threat of war and destruction.

There is a growing number of supporters of the stand taken by the participants in the Paris world trade union conference on socioeconomic aspects of disarmament, who stated in their declaration: "We do not take identical stands on all questions. Our views do not coincide in everything. But we are all convinced that we must together wage the struggle to achieve the common aim -- the preservation of peace on earth." Their number is growing, despite reformist trade union leaders, not only in Europe, where people still remember the horrors of the last world war, and not only in Japan, which experienced the nightmare of nuclear bombing, but also in countries which used to consider themselves protected from a new world catastrophe by their remoteness from the "traditional" theaters of military operations. People there are becoming increasingly aware that nuclear war will spare no one and that its prevention is the cause of all the world's organized working people.

The recent pacific region trade union conference was an example of this sort. Trade union delegations from Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea, New Caledonia, Fiji, India, Kiribati, Papua and Thailand discussed problems of strengthening the trade union movement's unity and activating the struggle of the region's trade unions against the nuclear danger and for peace and disarmament. They voiced profound concern in connection with "the presence of foreign military bases in the region and the danger of nuclear conflict," associated themselves with demands that the threat of nuclear war be removed and the nuclear arms race ended and demanded that France immediately cease nuclear tests in the Pacific. I must also mention here the decisive resolutions of an antiwar, anti-nuclear nature recently adopted by a number of U.S. sector associations and their active participation in the national peace champions movement.

When we speak of the West European trade unions and their national associations, here are two characteristic examples. The central questions facing the meeting this June between the leaders of the trade unions and social democratic parties of the north European countries -- Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Iceland and Finland -- were questions of strengthening peace and detente. Noting in the documents they adopted that these states should seek to safeguard their security through cooperation and not confrontation, they pointed to the need to activate the struggle for peace and disarmament. The Federation of Dutch Trade Unions published a "statement on questions of peace and disarmament," in which it opposes the production, deployment and use of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.

Incidentally, there is a strange-looking viewpoint to which some West European trade union centers, particularly the United Federation of Italian Trade Unions -- the Italian General Confederation of Labor, the Italian Confederation of Labor Unions and the Italian Labor Union -- adhere, to the effect that the socialist countries and the imperialist powers bear equal responsibility for the prevailing international situation. Therefore, they claim, the responsibility cannot be placed on "a single camp," that is, on those who, by common consensus, have initiated each spiral of the arms race and have frequently brought the world to the edge of the abyss of military conflict -- the United States and its NATO partners. This was how the federation justified its refusal to take part in the nationwide demonstration scheduled on the initiative of the national coordination committee for the struggle for peace on the eve of President Reagan's visit.

It is very important and indicative that many trade union associations, having retreated from the formerly widespread position of "pure trade unionism," now assess from the viewpoint of detente and their usefulness or harmfulness to the cause of peace those phenomena which at first sight relate mainly to the economic field. Take the "gas-for-pipes" project, for instance, under which gas is to reach West Europe in a year's time. President Reagan, anxious to thwart its implementation, has banned deliveries of the necessary equipment from the United States and extended this ban to foreign firms producing this equipment under U.S. licences. In early August an Anglo-French trade union meeting was held in London to discuss ways of opposing the discriminatory measures. The fulfillment of the relevant contracts is an important condition for preserving many jobs at British, French, West German and Italian enterprises. "However," (D. Tokfild), deputy general secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, said, "that is not the only point. The 'gas-for-pipes' project is an important act of cooperation between our countries. Washington is trying not only to block the implementation of the contracts but also to undermine the very foundation of economic cooperation between East and West. That is why we intend to oppose the implementation of the U.S. administration's plans. We are convinced that implementation of this project will promote the consolidation of ties between the USSR and the West European countries and the intensification of the relaxation of international tension." The same idea was heard in an interview given to Soviet journalists by G. Volkmar, head of a delegation from the FRG Trade Union of Trade, Bank and Insurance Company Workers: "Our trade union, like the other trade unions in the Association of German Trade Unions, believes that the U.S. sanctions against the 'gas-for-pipes' project are unacceptable. They are neither expedient nor sensible because they are aimed against the easing of international tension."

All these facts prove that the hostility of the arms race and militarism to the working people's interests -- both as a bottomless abyss into which hopes of a better life and of full employment are plunged and as a source of mortal danger -- that this hostility is becoming understandable to an increasing number of organized working people in the capitalist and Third World countries. That is why 34 million Japanese signed an appeal to ban weapons of mass destruction and sent this document to the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament. That is why a collection of similar signatures has taken place successfully in the FRG and other West European countries and in the United States.

That is why hundreds of thousands of people marched in the columns of the peace marches organized in recent months in Europe and America. And that is why the appeal of the 10th World Congress of Trade Unions to act on 1 September with even greater persistence and unity to curb the aggressive aspirations of imperialist reaction has met with such a response in the hearts of working people of all countries.

KORIONOV ON FUTILE ATTEMPT TO DEFEAT SOCIALISM

LD080734 Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS -- "Imperialist reaction is trying to gamble on the inevitable difficulties of building a new society, difficulties which the communists have never concealed. Imperialist reaction launches frenzied anti-Soviet, anti-communist campaigns on a world scale. But it is not strength that such campaigns are indicative of," Vitaliy Korionov, PRAVDA's political news analyst, writes in the newspaper. Reaction, he points out, is afraid of the enormous political potential which is inherent in the very idea of socialism which wins over the minds and hearts of people. Reaction's cherished goal is to portray socialism in a distorted form so as to divert peoples, who strive for peace and progress, from socialism. Placed at the service of anti-Sovietism are contemporary mass media, secret services, and the achievements of science and technology. But however hard the forces of yesterday try, they are unable to achieve their aim.

Socialism, PRAVDA's news analyst goes on, has stood the strictest test of all -- the test of time. It has emerged before the world as a strong, dynamic and steady system which knows no crises, unemployment, poverty and other ulcers of capitalism. No other social system can compare with it by the grandeur of its accomplishments and the depth of transformations in the name of man and for the good of man. It possesses such a potential which makes it possible, even under the conditions of complication of the world economic situation, confidently to solve the tasks of socialist and communist construction.

These tasks are no easy ones, and imperialist reaction's counter-attacks intensify. But growing at the same time is our strength necessary for accomplishment of these tasks. Historical experience teaches that the underestimation of the actions of the class adversary leads to serious complications. However, it would likewise be an error to overestimate the capabilities of those who try to turn backwards the course of history.

Socialism has proved its great strength in practice, Vitaliy Korionov writes.

JAPAN BEGINS SUPPLYING PIPELINE EQUIPMENT

LD070906 Moscow TASS in English 0626 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, September 7 TASS -- Japanese factories have begun loading equipment manufactured for the project to pipe Siberian natural gas to Western Europe, the newspaper NIHON KEIZAI reported. The company Nihon Seisakushio and the trading firm Nichimen have shipped the first batches of gas pipeline equipment to the USSR.

The Japanese Government, the paper said, has approved the Japanese companies' export of equipment as it believes that the Reagan administration's discriminatory measures designed to wreck trade with the Soviet Union run counter to international law. NIHON KEIZAI recalled that the Japanese companies are making their equipment deliveries under earlier signed contracts.

Other Japanese firms, which have signed business agreements with Soviet commercial organisations, are also preparing to resume the export of products for the gas main.

ITALIAN TURBINE COMPANY ON U.S. 'BLACKLIST'

LD051552 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Washington September 5 TASS -- The Italian firm Nuovo Pignone Engineering Co. has been added to the "black list" of the companies, on which Washington declared a "war" for their refusal to comply with the trade embargo clamped down by the U.S. administration with the aim of trying to frustrate the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline.

The U.S. Commerce Department has issued instructions banning the export of any American equipment or technology for the oil and gas industry for that Italian state-owned firm and its branch, the "Inso" company. As follows from statements by representatives of the Commerce Department the decision on these discriminatory measures had been taken after a ship with a cargo of turbines for compressors designed for the gas pipeline manufactured by Nuovo Pignone according to American licenses left the Italian port of Leghorn.

At the same time the U.S. Commerce Department threatened to take similar measures against other companies should suspicion arise that they violated the rules of export trade imposed by the Commerce Department.

FRENCH BREACH OF PIPELINE EMBARGO ASSESSED

PM061101 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Aug 82 p 5

[Article by IZVESTIYA political observer S. Kondrashov: "Politics and Compressors"]

[Text] The French firm Dresser France loaded three compressors destined for the construction of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline aboard the vessel Borodin in the port of Le Havre on 26 August.

In the normal course of international affairs and trade this would rate only a minor news item buried in the pages of the major newspapers. But the word "normal" somehow does not quite fit when it comes to describing the current state of international affairs and trade. This minor event was reported under banner headlines. It was the culmination of the continuing and developing bitter political dispute between the United States and its West European partners and allies.

The events leading up to the dispatch of the three compressors have, in fact, been extensively reported and are therefore well known. The Reagan adminstration and the U.S. President personally want neither a gas pipeline from the Soviet Union to West Europe nor West European firms and governments to have any part in what has become known as the "gas for pipes" project. It does not want it and that is that, although it would appear to be none of its business. West Europeans both intimated to the Americans and told them straight that they would somehow manage to work out for themselves whether or not Soviet gas poses a threat to their economic independence or, conversely, will help normalize the temperature of East-West relations.

Although the story goes back a long way, the U.S. President and some of his closest advisors took no notice either of the hints or, as the say, of the straight talking. On 18 June Reagan went for broke, prohibiting West European subsidiaries of U.S. firms from fulfilling previously concluded contracts for the supply of equipment for the "gas for pipes" project. For all the diplomatic frills this decision was an open insult to the U.S. allies. It raised at least two questions. Would they adopt as cavalier an attitude to international agreements as the Americans and renege on contracts already concluded with the Soviet Union? The second, even bigger question was whether or not they are masters in their own home or are they goint to tolerate a form of extraterritoriality for U.S. firms operating on their territory and recognize them as a legal economic "fifth estate " of the U.S. administration? The second question is all about national sovereignty, which is being trampled on with cowboy boots for all to see.

Let us take a specific example -- the case of the three compressors. The U.S. authorities prohibited the U.S. multinational firm Dresser Industries (with its headquarters in Dallas, Texas) and its French subsidiary, Dresser France from dispatching three completed compressors to the Soviet Union. The French authorities ordered Dresser France to dispatch the compressors. This was done in Le Havre on 26 August. By not shrinking from a head-on confrontation with Washington, Paris gave a lead to Bonn, London and Rome, and, judging from official statements from these capitals, they are going to follow that lead and defend both their sovereignty and the European concept of honoring trade and economic commitments, without which the maintenance and development of interestate ties are unthinkable.

Here, for example, is how the West German newspaper WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE presents the nub of the matter: "Concern about gas supplies is, of course, also a consideration, but at the present time it is primarily a question of defending national sovereignty. Mitterrand has reacted to the U.S. attacks and the U.S. desire for domination just as sensitively as did De Gaulle in his day. But unlike then, the French now feel themselves to be...representatives of the entire European Community. France is united in a common front with Britain, the FRG and Italy against the U.S. embargo and its extension to European firms."

Pointing out that "no one has yet shown the Americans the door quite as vigorously as Paris," the newspaper writes: "Mitterrand has risked further aggravating relations between the United States and France. But when you really look at it, France's actions are a demand to the United States on behalf of its other European partners to change U.S. policy with regard to its European allies."

The U.S. newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST voices the same thoughts equally plainly in an editorial on "the embargo's failure." This is what it says: "President Reagan's crusade against the Soviet gas pipeline was to have been a test for East and West. It has become instead a test for the United States and its European allies. Europe no longer regards this problem as one of relations with the Soviet Union. It is now a problem of Europeans' national sovereignty. The more Reagan leans on France, Britain, Germany and Italy, the more the governments of those countries will resist."

The next move in this long-developing but still unexpectedly dramatic confrontation across the Atlantic Ocean is for the United States to make. It has already been made on the economic level. The U.S. Commerce Department is reported to have issued a directive prohibiting Dresser France from dealing in the United States and obtaining U.S. equipment and technology. The ban also applies to the French company Creusot-Loire. This is a direct warning to other West European firms involved in the "gas for pipes" project -- they could also end up on the U.S. "blacklist."

On the political level, since being given a well-deserved slap in the face, the White House seems to be having second thoughts -- after the event. Not enough, of course, to renounce its high-handed policy -- no, President Reagan is reported to still favor a "hard line" approach and a "crusade." But they have had second thoughts, suddenly realizing that there is little they can do in this case, since you cannot kick around a French president, you cannot get the compressors back and stirring up a big scandal in the "Atlantic family" will not raise the West's political stock.

The old Russian word "samodurstvo" [tyranny] is, it seems, entirely applicable not just to the merchants of Ostrovskiy's day but also to present-day Californian nouveau riche millionaires who combine external polish with antediluvian ideas about the world around them. They also demonstrate their "ethic" and what an ethic it is! Might rather than right or truth -- these are the hallmarks of Washington's current tyranny. America comes first, of course, and, as the tyrants see it, looks after not only its own interest but also that of its allies and understands it better than they themselves do, especially when it comes to the "cunning Russians," who, by plugging the West Europeans into their energy balance by means of a cunning gas pipeline, will take them with their bare hands without even bothering to move their tank armies across the Rhine. This is the concept being tersely and simply spelled out by the White House Californians.

It is hard to object to the strong. West Europeans know this from their experience of relations with America, especially since they are under its nuclear missile wing and have by no means conquered their fears regarding the "Russians." For all the transatlantic disputes, which have now become permanent, there must be no underestimating the factor of ideological kinship and the sense of a shared destiny in the bourgeois West. But the differences of approach and policy are increasing all the time, because the "children" in the Atlantic family have grown up economically and are ceasing to believe in the political wisdom of their transatlantic guardian, realizing against his will that the road to peace on the European Continent runs not by way of breaking off East-West ties but through developing them, not by way of saying good-bye to detente but through preserving it.

By intervening in the compressors affair and shifting it to the forefront of international news, politics attests to the exacerbation of Atlantic differences, disagreements and direct contradictions. Of course, there are enough Western propagandists who draw just one conclusion from what has happened -- that this "benefits" Moscow. What reply can be made to these attempts to divert attention from the crux of the matter? Probably something that even the most inveterate anti-Soviets cannot deny: for the Elysee Palace certainly did not act on the Kremlin's prompting, and one thing more: Everything that asserts the predominance of commonsense over adventurism and political irresponsibility "benefits" not only Moscow but, obviously, also the overwhelming majority of people.

DRESSER FRANCE WORKERS PETITION U.S. EMBASSY

LD080902 Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Paris September 8 TASS -- Hundreds of people working for Dresser France company have signed a petition which was handed to representatives of the U.S. Embassy in France. They demanded that the Reagan administration lift "sanctions" against this French branch of the American Dresser Industries, which supplies equipment for the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline despite Washington's ban.

This decision of the U.S. Government is qualified in the petition as unjustifiable and unacceptable to France. It is stressed that this decision creates the danger of mass layoffs for the workers of this enterprise.

U.S.-EUROPEAN CONFRONTATION OVER PIPELINE

IZVESTIYA Report

LD041700 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 4 TASS -- West European countries, particularly the FRG, sought to persuade Washington so that absurd obstacles put by it to the implementation of the "gas-pipes" deal be removed, the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today.

FRG Minister of Economics Otto Lambsdorff during his latest trip to the USA was trying to get consent for the delivery of only of the finished turbines. His efforts were of no avail for the Washington leaders refused to be convinced.

A "power stage of the confrontation" sets in now, according to observers in Bonn. As is known, the Commission of the Common Market suggested to Washington to get down to a conference table and discuss legal aspects of the problem. There is no answer so far. And it is understandable for the United States decision means a crude violation of international law and is jurdidically untenable, the newspaper stresses.

In the opinion of SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, Reagan caused a serious crisis of confidence between the United States and West European allies. His "unconsidered, unceremonious and prospectless decisions on the embargo did more harm than good to the alliance."

And though the FRG ruling circles are still cautious, the article says, the FRG is joining the group of leading European capitalist countries that wish to repulse the unresponsible decisions of the Washington administration that are harmful to international trade, to normal mutually advantageous East-West cooperation.

Shultz Intervie

LD061938 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 6 Sep 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Aleksandr Kaverznev]

[Text] Representatives of Britain, France, the FRG and Italy have agreed in London that sanctions against the USSR are a wrong course which President Reagan is following without justification, and which will not excert any tangible political pressure on the Soviet Union. This is a logical conclusion, yet it is still not being accepted by the Washington administration.

In a televised discussion on foreign policy Secretary of State George Shultz supported President Reagan. He said the sanctions will most probably raise the cost of constructing the pipeline, but the main thing is that they emphasize U.S. sharp opposition to the Soviet Union. Shultz excluded the possibility of Reagan changing his attitude toward this problem, and in fact forecast the likelihood of the more effective tactic of the administration concerning discrimination against our and other socialist states. It is not clear what this implies.

Shultz repeated the well-known attacks of the Reagan administration against Cuba and Poland. Answering one of the questions he said that it is necessary to discuss a number of important problems with the Soviet Union and for that purpose it will be useful to meet with the USSR foreign minister.

GAS PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION 'AHEAD OF SCHEDULE'

LD080920 Moscow TASS in English 0721 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS -- All work on the route of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline is proceeding according to schedule, while some operations are carried out ahead of schedule, the EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA (ECONOMIC GAZETTE) says in its report on the progress of construction work on the gas pipeline in August.

It was planned to weld together during the month 320 kilometres of pipes at bases. Actually 500 kilometres of pipes were welded together on benches there. From bases, lying as a rule near railway stations, welded strings of pipes are carried by powerful specialised trucks 50-100 kilometres away to the place where they are put in trenches.

On all, over 650 kilometres of pipes had been welded together on the route by September 1. Of these 285 kilometres were welded together in August. About 400 kilometres of pipes were laid in trenches. The amount of work done in August was twice as great as in July. Engineering structures are being put up at places where the pipeline crosses water courses, railway lines, motor roads and other communication lines.

U.S., NATO BLAMED FOR WESTERN ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD061302 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 6 Sep 82

["In the Grip of a Crisis" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 6 TASS -- TASS commentator Ivan Ablamov writes: The economic situation in the capitalist world is now describing in the West as grave and gloomy.

According to GATT's latest report the volume of world trade did not increase last year, for the first time since 1975, as a result of major upheavals in the economics of capitalist countries. It was noted at the joint conference of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development which opened in Toronto (Canada), today, that the Western countries are now having the hardest times since World War Two. General economic growth rates close to nil, the continued slump in production, high inflation rates and chronic budget deficits and the rapid growth of unemployment are all eloquent proof of the above said facts.

The root cause of the present economic difficulties is the arms race which is being whipped up by the USA and NATO. The enormous military spending weighs down on the capitalist economy. The United States alone is planning huge appropriations for these purposes, 1.6 trillion dollars for the next five years. The United States and its allies have to pay a heavy price for this reckless policy of the Reagan administration.

It is the mad arms race that is responsible for the present slump in the American economy, the huge budget deficits, increasingly expensive credits, high bank rates and a high rate of the U.S. dollar. This in turn causes an outflow of capital into the USA, bleeds white the economies of other Western and developing countries and leads to the growth of the trade and balance of payments deficits in countries. Partners of the USA since 70 per cent of international trade and almost the entire trade in raw materials is to this day condcuted in dollars. [sentence as received] Thus, the deficit of the Common Market countries in their trade with the USA is expected to reach this year 25 billion dollars. The British newspaper GUARDIAN says that the U.S. arms expenditure undermines the world economy.

It is no accident that representatives of developing countries at the Toronto conference demanded of the the United States and other Western powers that they reduce sharply their military expenditures and spend these funds on development needs.

The West, especially the USA, trying to stop the slump, resorts more and more often to protectionist policies against others. A policy which holds back the growth of world trade and tends to disorganise it. Thus, despite its professed dedication to "a free market economy", the Reagan administration extended import quotas for textiles, introduced quotas for sugar and other products without the least regard for the fact that these barriers hit hard at the economics of West European countries, Japan and developing states.

Washington does not hestitate to use diktat towards its partners, in violation of the written and unwritten rules of international trade. Trying to impose on its allies a policy of curtailing trade with socialist countries, the U.S. administration hopes to see its competitors suffer losses, running into many billions.

The United States and other Western powers are openly trying to make the developing countries bear the consequences of the present crisis. They keep low the prices of raw materials and other export items of developing countries (which dropped to the lowest level in the last thirty years), raise customs barriers in the way of their goods while demanding of the developing countries that they liberalise and increase their imports. An increasingly great share of the export earnings of young states is used to cover their enormous foreign debt which is to reach a almost 600 billion dollars this year when they will have to spend 119 billion dollars to repay their debts and to pay interests on loans.

The present stagnation in world trade shows that the capitalist economy is in the grip of a grave crisis from which it can find no way out.

ALEKSANDROV COMMENTS ON WEAKNESS OF U.S. UNIONS

LD071116 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Igor Aleksandrov commentary]

[Text] When the Reagan administration took office it promised to lead the country out of the twilight of recession into the bright sun of prosperity. Yet this year American working people mark Labor Day in worse conditions than they did a year ago. There's no need, I am sure, to tell Americans that the number of jobless has reached a record high, inflation is galloping and real wages have fallen catastrophically. But while the recession has grown more pronounced the sun of prosperity has shone ever brighter on the rich, especially the groups connected with the munitions business. Such are the results of the Reagan administration's policy of guns before butter.

One year of Reaganomics has been a runaway arms buildup draining the life blood from the nation's economy, increasing the budget deficit and tax burden and reducing government spending on social needs. The year has also shown that the labor unions of America have weak political muscles, but for this the unions have no one to blame but their leaders. For all the praise of the political system in America coming from these leaders the fact remains that politically the working people and their unions are entirely dependent on the good graces of the leaders of the Democratic and Republican Parties.

Just recently the House of Representatives and the Senate approved an increase of $99 billion in taxes and a reduction of $17.5 billion in spending on social needs, including a reduction of about $13 billion for medical care for elderly Americans. Congress took these decisions despite the opposition of the AFL-CIO. Some time ago the federation executive asked Congress to kill any proposals to reduce spending on Medicaid, Medicare and other social programs intended for the working population and the poor, but Congress ignored this request too. Then the federation executive called for immediate legislation to extend unemployment benefits to 65 weeks; this demand too was ignored, and so was the request to guarantee 250,000 jobs in the areas hardest hit by unemployment.

Why is it Congress so unceremoniously flouts the demands of a federation that speaks for 15 million employed? The federation's leaders have failed to answer this question precisely; they simply blame the administration for all the hardships. It's certainly true the administration is following an antilabor policy, but it's not enough to state this obvious fact, it must also be said that such a policy would be out of the question without the support of Congress. What's more, this support comes from many Democrats as well as Republicans.

The main reason for the weakness of the unions is their dedication to the two-party political system. Ever since the days of Samuel Gompers they have avoided independent political activity and let the two capitalist parties monopolize politics. According to Gompers the duty of the unions is to punish enemies of the workers and encourage their friends, but experience should have shown that such tactics do not work. The leaders of the AFL-CIO refuse to draw any lessons from history. They stubbornly reject the idea of independent union action, yet without such independence the labor unions have no way of exerting pressure on Congress and cannot live up to the expectations of America's working people.

TASS CORRESPONDENT COMMENTS ON NSA ACTIVITIES

LD071834 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1201 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Excerpts] New York, 7 Sep (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Oleg Polyakovskiy reports:

Whereas the names of such U.S. spy departments as the CIA and the FBI are well known not only in America but throughout the world, many Americans do not know of the existence of the National Security Agency (NSA). Those who have heard of it have a rather feeble idea of the nature of this department's activities.

This suits the NSA since, as the magazine NEWSWEEK stresses, successful snooping is based on the naive conviction of the object of surveillance that nobody is snooping on him. However electronic espionage is precisely the "speciality" of the most secret of all U.S. secret agencies. The curtain of secrecy surrounding the NSA's activity was raised by a former National Security Agency employee who is currently a lawyer, James Bamford, in his book "The Puzzle Palace."

What "palace secrets" of the U.S. secret services did Bamford succeed in uncovering? The NSA's global spying network, he reports, is the main source of intelligence for Washington. The agency is primarily funded by government allocations under secret budget headings for intelligence aims. The NSA headquarters in Fort Meade in Maryland can be compared only with the Pentagon. Fort Meade daily produces 40 tons of secret documents.

These 40 tons are produced by listening stations scattered throughout the world from Puerto Rico to Scotland, from Okinawa to Crete. The main object of electronic surveillance is the Soviet Union. When after the fall of the shah's regime in Iran the United States lost two listening stations on the Iranian-Soviet border, the NSA immediately set up a new secret spying post in one of the remote mountainous regions in western China. Apart from that, new U.S. Navy ships are equipped with surveillance equipment, and supply the "information" they gather to the NSA.

A network of U.S. spy satellites also comes under the NSA.

The NSA has set up stations on U.S. territory near the international communication "Comsat" centers which can seize any telegram sent abroad or coming from abroad and listen to any international telephone conversation. This, Bamford points out, makes it possible for the NSA to spy illegally on Americans. In the last decade for example it carried out electronic surveillance on activists of the U.S. antiwar movement, including the well-known actress Jane Fonda.

It is the NSA's task to decipher coded reports from foreign states. Thus during the Falklands crisis the agency used its computers to decipher Argentine codes and reported all movements of Argentine troops and changes in Buenos Aires' diplomatic position. Washington generously shared this information with London.

If the NSA cannot cope with decoding due to its complexity it turns to the CIA or the FBI (to crack) the codes.

"The Puzzle Palace" is the first detailed book about the National Security Agency which reveals the true scale of its spying activities.

PRAVDA VIEWS CURRENT JAPANESE POLICIES, DEEDS

PM060925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 82 p 4

[Correspondent Yu. Vdovin report: "Strange Logic: Tokyo's Words and Deeds"]

[Text] Tokyo, August -- Kicking the emblem of the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, which depicts a man breaking a rifle above his head against the background of the globe, the Japanese prime minister returns home with a huge black bomb close behind him.... A newspaper here used this caricature to comment on the government's approach to the problems of war and peace.

In Japanese Premier Z. Suzuki's speech at the UN General Assembly session, the press here notes, there was no lack of talk about peace and the need to ban nuclear weapons and reduce armaments. But after this, during the summer weeks he made a number of statements of a different nature. Their content leaves no room for doubt that the Japanese Government is not thinking in a businesslike way about helping to curb the arms race. On the contrary, its course is aimed at a steady buildup of Japanese military potential and active participation in the Pentagon's dangerous global strategy.

What is surprising is not only the contradictory nature of Tokyo's words and actions, but also the arguments which official circles use in the attempt to explain and justify their statements and actions. Here the impression is created that they are using some strange kind of logic, by means of which, with the deftness of an acrobat, they can "refute" or "back up" their own words, deeds, decisions and promises. And this regardless of whether or not it all ties up.

Here are a few examples:

The prime minister, on setting off for Washington in early May 1981, assured the public that he would try to explain to the United States the limits on Japan's armaments set by the Constitution. He also promised to convince the American president that military means alone cannot achieve peace, stability and prosperity. But in the joint communique on the results of the visit, relations between the two countries under the "security treaty" were raised to the level of an "alliance" similar to that which links the United States and the NATO countries. It was also envisaged that Tokyo would take on the military patrolling of Pacific sea communications within a 1,000-mile radius of the Japanese islands.

Tokyo's new military commitments caused a wave of indignation in the country. The opposition demanded their renunciation. But official circles feigned surprise: "What commitments, what alliance are referred to?" I was simply incorrectly understood and interpreted, the premier stated in parliament. The "alliance," he said, does not at all mean a strengthening of military cooperation, while "1,000 miles" is not the limits of defense but the region in whose defense Japan has an interest. Moreover, this was a "desire," and not at all a "commitment," as it was interpreted in the United States, the premier added.

"However, this "interpretation" was closely followed by the adopting of a record military budget. "Encouraging, but only the first step in the right direction" -- that is how U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger described it. The number and scale of joint Japanese-American exercises are increasing considerably. It is proposed that the Japanese Armed Forces should become a "supplement to U.S. strategic and conventional armed forces in the northwest Pacific."

In the year which has elapsed since Suzuki's visit to the United States, Japanese-American military cooperation has risen to still higher level. "Alliance" with the United States, according to Foreign Minister Y. Sakurauchi, is now becoming the "nucleus" and "axis" of all Western countries.

Tokyo is intensively seeking ways of fulfilling Washington's other wishes too, and explanations for doing so.

Japanese leaders, after giving repeated assurance that 1 percent of GNP is the maximum that the government can allocate for military purposes annually, are now aying that in the future, when economic growth rates slow down and military expenditure continues to grow, this level could be exceeded, regardless of the government's will.

In public statements, representatives of offical Tokyo like talking about their adherence to and even strict observance of three principles of the renunciation of nuclear weapons approved by parliament: Not to manufacture them, not to possess them and not to import them onto the country's territory. And they tirelessly declare that nuclear weapons could only come to the country after preliminary consultations and with the consent of the Japanese Government. Since this has not happened, they say, this means that there are and have been no nuclear weapons on Japanese soil.

In reality, as E. Reischauer, former U.S. ambassador to Japan, testifies, nuclear weapons have already been present on Japanese soil more than once. A secret agreement reached between Washington and Tokyo as long ago as 1960 serves as the basis for their importation on American warships and aircraft.

Here is an example of this strange logic on the question of exports of weapons and military hardware. The Japanese Government's official position on this score was formulated back in 1967 by the then Prime Minister E. Sato in the form, once again, of three principles, which proclaimed "the renunciation of weapons exports to socialist countries, to states to which weapons exports are banned by UN resolutions and to countries which are or could be involved in international conflicts." Tokyo subsequently declared a complete ban on weapons exports, and in the spring of last year parliament adopted a special resolution on this question.

Official circles cite these documents, but only until such time as a relevant request comes from Washington. They then either forget their principles or interpret them suitably. A rather original concept has been elaborated for such cases in the Japanese Foreign Ministry, with the military department's support. First, they say, the export of weapons and military hardware to the United States is possible on the basis of the "Security Treaty", second, these deliveries should be regarded as not the rule, but the exception; third, a government agreement will be concluded to govern the exchange of military hardware between Japan and the United States.

The approach of certain Japanese circles to relations with the Soviet Union is also unusual. While calling it an "important neighbor" and talking about their desire to establish mutual understanding and the need to ensure stable relations with the USSR, at the same time they not infrequently reject or ignore Soviet appeals, initiatives and proposals aimed at establishing really good-neighborly relations, elaborating confidence-building measures, deepening mutual understanding and developing mutual advantageous economic ties. Sometimes, using the same strange logic, some people in Tokyo try to present these proposals in a completely distorted light. Moreover people here keep artificially creating a hostile propaganda ballyhoo in the attempt to obtain from the USSR the satisfaction of their absurd, groundless territorial claims. It seems that the so-called "territorial question" is used not only to justify militarist preparations but to "retard" the development of Japanese-Soviet relations. At the same time demands in favor of the development of genuine good-neighborly relations between Japan and the USSR are growing among wide circles of the Japanese public.

The strange logic is present not only in arguments on international themes. It is used increasingly frequently when it comes to domestic problems. Here is an example: "The time has come when a dual approach to the constitution is needed. On the one hand, as a government we must respect and preserve the country's present fundamental law, and on the other, as a ruling party we must embark on its revision." The prime minister himself said this quite recently.

And is it not odd for a head of government, ignoring wide public protests, to go to the Yasukuni shrine to honor the ashes of the soldiers who fell in the aggressive wars waged by Japan over the last hundred years or so, leave an official entry in the visitors' book and then state that he did all this as... a private individual?

It would be possible to continue the list of examples indicating the gulf between words and deeds which characterizes certain Tokyo circles and the particular approach which is alien to the vital interests and peace-loving aspirations of the Japanese people.

ANDREYEV HITS JAPAN'S NORTHERN TERRITORIES ACT

OW071017 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] At the Japanese Diet session, which closed on 21 August, a Northern Territories special measures act was approved. In this connection, Moscow Radio Commentator Andreyev comments as follows:

A passing glance at this document is sufficient to arouse suspicion. Perfunctorily, the Northern Territories special measures act is designed to accelerate the conclusion of a Japan-Soviet peace treaty and promote the development of friendly relations between the two countries. However, as a matter of fact, reality is diametrically opposed and, judging from the tenor of the act as a whole, its purpose is to legalize revanchist campaigns for territorial demands against the Soviet Union.

Besides, some clauses of the new act indirectly, but clearly, show Japan's intention to extend its judicial power, even to Soviet territory. The clause on assigning township and village administrators in the Nemuro area the mayor's role in the villages in the Kurile Islands, which are Soviet territory, gives one no other choice but to make that interpretation.

We wish to ask those dietmen who voted for this act if they are aware that they have become collaborators in a legal expansionist act against the Soviet Union. We once pointed out that, in an expansionist move, Japan had indicated on the map some Soviet territory as theirs. The recent act marks another step in this direction.

There is no doubt that a desire to attain several goals is hidden behind the stepped-up campaign for territorial claims against the Soviet Union. Of those goals, we would like to first cite the attempt to justify government policy of rapidly increasing military capabilities under the pretext of the fabricated "Soviet military threat." By inciting the [word indistinct] fuss, the Japanese Government had, in a way, dragged some elements of the opposition parties into its propaganda campaign, thereby succeeding in diverting their attention from the impending need to resolve domestic problems. Whenever there is a serious development, Japan likes to rationalize it under the guise of public opinion. On such an occasion, however, Japan is somewhat apt to forget the public opinion of other countries. We believe that it is necessary for Japan to think about the way the Soviet people feel in the face of an open infringement of their interests. People of a new Soviet generation are growing up in the Kurile Islands. For them, these islands are their native place. Like other Soviet people, they cannot but feel apprehension over the surging waves of revanchist demands in Japan and their increasingly clear connection recently with the wild desire for the revival of influential military might.

By enacting a law which regards the territories of another country as theirs, the Japanese Government is in no way working to promote mutual understanding between the peoples of Japan and the Soviet Union. On the contrary, this policy will only aggravate the climate of Japanese-Soviet relations and increase the Soviet people's distrust of, and vigilance over, Japan's policies and goals.

The Soviet side does not want such a development. The Soviet Union always seeks to promote mutual understanding and reciprocal cooperation with its equal neighbor Japan. Nevertheless, in response to this Soviet initiative, Japan appears to be acting to intentionally hamper all chances for improved relations and, further, to make it difficult to resolve genuine and practical problems of mutual concern.

SOLEMN 31 AUG MEETING MARKS SRV NATIONAL DAY

OW030901 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Report by station observer Lensov]

[Summary] Dear listeners, a solemn meeting was held in Moscow on 31 August by representatives of various strata of people in the capital to celebrate Vietnam's national day, 2 September. Please listen to our station observer Lensov's report on this event:

Before attending the meeting, the participants viewed a photo exhibit on Vietnam, Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation, and the creative labor of the heroic Vietnamese people. The participants shared the Vietnamese people's joy in the celebration of this great festive day for the Vietnamese people which is also a festive day for both the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples.

"The participants included representatives of social organizations, factories, enterprises, and cultural agencies in Moscow who warmly welcomed the honored guests of the delegation of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association led by Comrade Vu Thanh, member of the VCP Central Committee and secretary of the Binh Tri Thien provincial party committee, and Comrade Dinh Nho Liem, Vietnamese ambassador to the Soviet Union. As well as the Vietnamese guests, the meeting Presidium included Comrade Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and many other comrades."

Addressing the participants, Comrade Titov, chairman of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society, Soviet hero, Vietnamese labor hero, and Soviet cosmonaut, said:

[Begin Titov recording in Russian fading into Vietnamese translation] "Like their Vietnamese friends, the Soviet people are elated over the great achievements that, despite numerous difficulties, the Vietnamese people have scored in building and defending their beloved fatherland. We are confident that with their creative labor, the Vietnamese brothers will successfully fulfill the important tasks set forth by the Fifth VCP Congress. The Soviet people proudly note that the Soviet Union and Vietnam are closing their ranks in the advance toward common objectives. The driving force for the cooperation between the two countries is the fraternal alliance between the two communist parties. The indestructible solidarity between the Communists of our two countries was eloquently affirmed at the Fifth VCP Congress. All Soviet Communists and the entire Soviet people are deeply moved by Comrade Le Duan's statement that for Vietnamese Communists, close solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union is a principle, a strategy, a revolutionary sentiment." [end recording]

"Comrade Titov then talked about Soviet support for Vietnam's peace-loving and constructive foreign policy and the identical stands of the two countries on all major issues of our time. Comrade Titov said that our two countries are fully capable of satisfactorily carrying out very complex tasks such as the joint Soviet-Vietnamese spaceflight, the oil and gas survey on southern Vietnam's continental shelf and the building of a hydroelectric plant on the Da River -- the largest of its kind in Southeast Asia.

[Begin Titov recording in Russian fading into Vietnamese translation] "Our cooperation is increasing, with millions and millions more people participating in the undertaking. Today, we can say with pride that in both the Soviet Union and Vietnam, promoting friendship and solidarity between the two peoples has become a major concern for our two peoples. Through their joint celebration of this glorious anniversary of friendly and fraternal Vietnam, the Soviets affirm that they will tirelessly continue to consolidate their relations and solidarity with Vietnam." [end recording]

The participants gave a prolonged applause when Comrade Vu Thanh, head of the delegation of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association, made a speech.

[Begin Vu Thanh recording] "First of all, allow me, on behalf of the delegation of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association, to express my sincere thanks to the Moscow municipal party committee and Soviet social organizations for organizing this grand meeting to mark the 37th anniversary of our Vietnamese people's national day. I warmly greet the comrades present here, and convey through them the deepseated feelings of our Vietnamese people to the great Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee, and venerated and beloved Comrade Brezhnev -- a great friend of the Vietnamese people. From the bottom of our hearts, we wish the fraternal Soviet people, under the clearsighted leadership of the glorious CPSU headed by venerated and beloved Comrade Brezhnev -- faithful upholder of the Leninist undertaking -- more outstanding achievements, successful implementation construction and defense of world peace." [end recording]

"Comrade Vu Thanh then expressed the profound gratitude of Vietnamese Communists and the entire Vietnamese people for the great assistance that the Soviet state has provided and is providing to Vietnam in the struggle against its enemies and in socialist construction. Proof of this assistance is hundreds of economic projects that have been put into operation or are being built across Vietnam, the enthusiastic labor of Soviet specialists in Vietnam, and the training in the Soviet Union of tens of thousands of Vietnamese engineers, scientists and skilled workers.

"Comrade Vu Thanh then highlighted the great contributions by the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association and USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society in the noble undertaking of the promotion of fraternity between the two countries. He talked about the widespread program of activities of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association in preparing for the celebrations to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union. He stressed that the implementation of this program, as well as the holding of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship week in the Soviet Union in connection with Vietnam's national day, will further consolidate the fraternity between the peoples of our two countries. His fraternity statement was warmly applauded by the participants. [prolonged applause]"

ASEAN COUNTRIES SAID APPREHENSIVE OVER U.S. AIMS

LD070926 Moscow TASS in English 0503 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 7 TASS -- "The United States would like to place the ASEAN states under arms in the name of upholding imperialist interests. They are offered to make sacrifices and shoulder an adequate burden of military spending," the newspaper PRAVDA says today in its analysis of U.S. policy in South East Asia.

They in Washington, the paper says, appear to be linking their hopes with the utilization of pro-American, pro-Western sentiments among part of the ruling circles of those countries. They are also nothing loath to set in motion the economic levers and profit by the ASEAN countries' dependence on foreign capital and their increasingly close links with the world capitalist economy. The United States also resorts to direct blackmail and intimidation with the scarecrow of a "communist threat", sowing enmity towards the socialist countries of Indochina -- Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. It is precisely with this aim that Washington has now been trying for more than three and a half years to prevent the ASEAN countries from recognizing the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

But they in ASEAN, the newspaper says, take a clearly guarded view of Washington's calls to tie this organization even closer to U.S. adventuristic global course. It is not accidental, for example, that it has now become a kind of a tradition with the leaders of the "five" to make repeated statements stressing the non-military nature of their association. They in the ASEAN countries do not conceal their apprehensions over the fact that somebody would like to use their territories as a military bridgehead, the article say further. This course obviously does not suit the association, the more so as there is a real alternative to it, including the USSR's proposal to work out and enforce confidence-building measures in the Far East, the proposals of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea towards turning South East Asia into a zone of peace and stability, and the idea of concluding a pact on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations between the Asian and Pacific states, which was put forward by the Mongolian People's Republic. Ever broader public strata of the five countries, including influential business and military circles, are becoming aware of these realities, PRAVDA writes in conclusion. More or less, this is also finding reflection in the foreign policy of the ASEAN states.

CIA, NATO INCREASING ANTI-POLISH SUBVERSION

LD072104 Moscow TASS in English 2027 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The fact that the events in Poland do not follow the scenario written in Washington and NATO irritates and riles the imperialist forces. The secret services of the United States and a number of other NATO countries, primarily the CIA, are stepping up acts of provocation and subversion against that sovereign socialist country, using on an ever-growing scale, in particular, the reactionary Polish emigre communities of arch anti-communists, renegades, defectors and traitors to their own people.

During the recent period the reactionary emigre organizations in the United States have been drawing increasingly closer with U.S. anti-communist centres, complementing one another and actually pooling forces in their activities. This is exemplified by the following fact: In November 1981 an organization calling itself Friends of Solidarity was set up on the initiative of the Centre of Strategic and International Studies at the Georgetown University. This organization operates within the framework of the centre and is led by Polish emigre K. Ludwiniak. Helped by his American backers, he established direct contacts with such figures as Kissinger, Schlesinger and, of course, Brzezinski, on whose initiative the White House approved way back in 1978 a secret directive on coordinating the subversive activities of the NATO countries against Poland. The "Ludwiniak group" is advised by L. Cherny, a long-time friend of CIA Director William Casey and an expert on recruiting renegades and defectors from socialist countries.

The "Committee of Aid to Solidarity" set up in New York in 1981 is ever more insistently laying claim to the role of the leading emigre centre around which all the foreign structures of Solidarity should be rallied.

The CIA would have betrayed itself if it did not try to use the emigre rabble for terrorist actions in its subversive work against Poland. Last February the newspaper CHICAGO TRIBUNE reported the establishment of several secret centres on U.S. territory where a "foreign legion" was being recruited, trained and equipped with the blessing of the authorities. The leaders of the "legion", according to the newspaper, plan to "infiltrate" armed bandits and terrorists into Cuba, Nicaragua and -- Poland. It has recently been reported that the "Committee of Aid to Solidarity" plans to establish paramilitary "camps" in the United States, West Germany and Britain to "train" Solidarity activists.

But in what do the Western special services train (or plan to train) those whom they recruit and what objectives do they set for those people? This is illustrated by the following fact: In Katowice, according to Polish radio, an underground terrorist grouping has been uncovered. It called itself a "regional executive commission" and took guidance from a circular entitled "How To Destroy Enemies". The circular contained detailed instructions on organizing public executions with grenades, on hanging and killing pregnant women, etc. This is also illustrated by a bandit raid of a group of terrorists on the Polish Embassy in Berne, Switzerland. According to the British DAILY TELEGRAPH, the grouping is connected with Solidarity. The Polish news agency PAP points out in this context that "the NATO countries are trying to exploit politically the intrusion of a group of terrorists into the embassy against Poland, acting in accordance with a well-known propaganda line contravening the basic interests of the Polish people."

COMPARISON ON U.S. PROVOCATIONS AGAINST POLAND

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 1 September carries an article on page 1, "Provocateurs," which has been compared with the Moscow TASS Russian item published in the 1 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 2, under the heading "U.S. Provocations Against Poland Continue," revealing the following variations:

First paragraph, line one, PRAVDA reads: New York 31 Aug -- A provocative campaign.... [changing date]

Page F 2, last paragraph, penultimate line reads in PRAVDA: ...West for "moral and material" support.... [adding quotation marks]

Page F 3, penultimate line reads in PRAVDA: ...United States' crude flouting of its own commitments under international agreements, including.... [rewording]

POLISH MILITARY COUNCIL DISCUSSES 'INTERFERENCE'

PM071445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Session of the Military Council for National Salvation"]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Sep -- The PAP news agency has reported that a session of the Military Council for National Salvation has been held here. Assessing the situation in Poland, the council stressed the need for the further consolidation of constitutional power, relying on the People's Patriotic Forces.

The Military Council for National Salvation stressed that external and internal counter-revolution was unable to cause mass antisocialist riots on 31 August. At the same time the council noted that this fact should not give rise to complacency in Polish society since the counterrevolutionary underground is succeeding in drawing some young people into adventures dangerous to the country and disrupting the normalization process.

Assessing the new instances of interference by Western subversive centers in internal Polish affairs, the Military Council for National Salvation pointed in particular to the subversive activity of Radio Free Europe, which uses gangster methods to incite people into antistate demonstrations and then disseminates phony information about them. The ideologists and extremists of the antisocialist underground, primarily from KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] are acting in unison with Radio Free Europe.

The Military Council of National Salvation has obliged the local authorities, relying on the people's support, and primarily that of the working class, to implement measures for the further safeguarding of law and order and the punishment of those to blame for the counterrevolutionary sorties.

HUNGARIAN SOURCES CITED ON ECONOMIC 'MIRACLE'

AU071323 Moscow in Bulgarian to Bulgaria 1530 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Our reporter reports from Budapest: Hungary is a small country with a population of about 11 million people. It is not rich in natural resources. Therefore its foreign trade plays an important role in its national economy. Hungary's foreign trade provides a substantial part of the country's national revenue. Subsequently, the local press is devoting much space to the complicated situation of the world market and the related difficulties for the Hungarian national economy. The country's international economic relations were also affected by the exacerbation of the general international situation, caused by the U.S. administration. Under these conditions, the Hungarian newspapers stress it is even more important to strengthen the cooperation with the socialist countries, and first of all with the USSR. As Jozsef Marjai, Hungarian deputy premier, recently stated, this is an indisputable and irreplaceable factor of our progress.

It would be appropriate to remind you that before the liberation from fascism in 1945 Hungary was one of the most backward European states. In the Western capitals Hungary was called "the country of the 3 million beggars." Now the same capitals are writing about the "Hungarian miracle."

The bourgeois propaganda attributed the changes in Hungary to everything but socialism and a planned economy. These speculations were unmasked by NEPSZABADSAG. Actually, the newspaper writes, there is no miracle and no weakening of the planned economy. Our results were achieved along the road of the planned socialist economy and the constant perfecting of it. But what are our results?

Industrial production has increased more than 13 times during the years of people's government. Agriculture, reconstructed on socialist principles, now more than doubles what it produced at the beginning of the fifties. Along with supplying the needs of the internal market, the country exports almost one-fourth of its agrarian production. The development of the people's economy has ensured the well-being of the people. There is no unemployment. Real income has increased 200 percent in the last 20 years. During the same period the payments from the public funds increased four times. By this we mean the sums from the national budget allocated for free education and medical assistance, and the other social measures that benefit the working people. In the last 20 years, within the framework of the national plan, apartments for about 50 percent of the population were constructed. Some 8.5 million people will improve their living conditions during the current 5-year plan. This has been envisaged by the plan, whose key principles were adopted by the last MSZMP congress. As in the past, and in the future, the people's well-being will be the main goal of the country's economic policy.

LCY PRESIDIUM FOCUSES ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PM031357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Economic Questions Discussed"]

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Aug -- The tasks in stabilizing economic development and improving the efficiency and quality of economic activity outlined by the 12th LCY Congress are the focus of attention for party and state organs and production collectives in Yugoslavia. It is stressed that the resolution of specific questions of economic stabilization requires consistent activity by LCY organizations and all socialist forces in Yugoslav society.

The economic situation in the country and the Communists' tasks in this sphere were discussed at an extended session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, TANJUG reports.

In particular, the session pointed to certain positive results which have been achieved in the country's economic development in the period under review. Thus, for instance, the volume of industrial production has grown and exports of output from Yugoslav enterprises have increased.

At the same time the session participants noted that in the most important sectors of the economy targets for the current annual plan are not being completely fulfilled. In the second half-year certain unfavorable trends persist in the economy. The rate of industrial production is falling perceptibly and prices and inflation continue to rise.

The Central Committee Presidium stressed the need for consistent fulfillment of the 12th LCY Congress decisions and called on Communists and all working people to join still more actively in the struggle to implement the policy of economic stabilization.

TANJUG reports that the SFRY Federal Executive Council has adopted a decision to freeze prices for all types of goods and services. Commenting on this decision, BORBA notes that the price freeze is one of the strictest government measures in recent years. This decision, the newspaper writes, has been taken in conditions where inflation has reached a high level. It will operate until such time as the conditions are created to prevent a new surge in prices.

MUHRI OPPOSES AUSTRIAN INVOLVEMENT IN NATO PLANS

PM060919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Contrary to Status"]

[Text] Vienna, 30 Aug -- F. Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria, has resolute'y condemned the Pentagon's plans to draw Austria into the NATO war machine.

Recent statements by "competent circles" in the U.S. Defense Department to the effect that Austria is militarily "if not a vacuum, at least a low pressure zone in Europe" and the associated undisguised demands for intensified arming of the Austrian Army, including equipping it with short-range missiles and fighter-interceptors, amount to an attempt to involve a neutral Austria in NATO military policy, F. Muhri stressed in a statement published today by the newspaper VOLKSSTIMME. This course, he noted, is contrary to the status of permanent neutrality and, far from helping to strengthen our country's security, constitutes a threat to it.

To substantiate its demands, F. Muhri goes on, the Pentagon once again makes use of the lie about imaginary "military pressure" from the East. In reality no threat from the East exists. The very fact of the USSR's existence and the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are a substantial factor in our country's security. Without this there would be no neutral, independent Austria today. The real threat to its security comes from the U.S. and NATO desires to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe, including some close to Austria's borders.

Our country's security can only be ensured by an active neutrality policy, a peace policy, F. Muhri stressed.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE AUSTRIAN, WEST GERMAN BUSINESSMEN

LD071744 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Soviet First Deputy Prime Minister Ivan Arkhipov has had a discussion with a group of businessmen from Austria led by the president of the Federal Chamber of Economics, Mr Sallinger. Mr Sallinger was also received by Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev.

Nikolay Patolichev had another meeting with the president of the Association of the West German Chambers of Commerce, Otto Wolff von Amerongen. They discussed trade and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Federal Germany.

MISSILE ACCIDENTALLY LAUNCHED FROM DANISH SHIP

LD072004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 7 Sep 82

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Yevgeniy Grachev]

[Text] Today the Danish frigate Peder Skram is to join other ships of NATO countries, which have begun maneuvers codenamed Northern Wedding. However, the frigate managed to distinguish itself as early as yesterday. A missile was accidentally launched from it which exploded in a populated area on the northern coast of Denmark, causing a severe fire and destroying two houses. It is reported that there were no casualities, although the inhabitants got a terrible scare. Judge for yourselves: Harpoon-type missiles produced in the United States -- the kind of missile that caused the explosion -- weigh 700 kg and are capable of sinking a large ship, that is the sort of U.S. weapon with which the inhabitants of the Danish coast had to become acquainted. According to reports from UPI, taking part in the Northern Wedding exercises are 25,000 military personnel, 160 ships and 250 aircraft from various NATO countries.

WEINBERGER ARRIVES IN UK FOR TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

LD062326 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] London September 6 TASS -- U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger today arrived here for a three-day visit. During the coming talks with members of the British Cabinet the Pentagon's chief intends to discuss the situation in the Middle East and some aspects of East-West relations.

According to a report of the news service of the ITV television company the theme of U.S.-West European contradictions on the question of the participation in the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline will be touched upon during the meeting between Weinberger and British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym. As is known, the British Government proclaimed many times its intention to ensure that British companies fulfill their obligations under the contracts connected with the project despite Washington's strong opposition.

PSOE GAINING FAVOR WITH SPANISH VOTERS

LD041434 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 1900 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] It is reported from Madrid that the decision to dissolve the Cortes and hold early general elections is not [words indistinct] in the country which (?had expected elections). (?For 1 and 1/2 years) the Calvo-Sotelo administration has clearly demonstrated the inability of the present centrist leadership to resolve the main problems of the day in Spain. Difficulties in the economy are constantly increasing: Production is stagnating; there is galloping inflation; the number of unemployed has reached 2 million.

The Calvo-Sotelo government has also suffered a series of failures on the foreign policy front. The pro-Atlantic (?element) in Spanish foreign policy has not come up with the expected dividends; the country is even [words indistinct]. Entry into NATO damaged Spain's position with the Third World and gave rise to difficulties in its relations with the countries of Latin America and the Arab East with whom it had good relations before it joined. Entry into NATO also affected Spain's relations with the socialist countries, while relations with the countries of Western Europe -- Spain's allies in the North Atlantic bloc -- have not been strengthened.

The new military defense agreement signed with the United States damages Spain's national security on several counts. The Calvo-Sotelo government adopted an ambiguous position on such an important issue as the possible installation of new U.S. nuclear missiles on Spanish territory. Its forthcoming integration into the military structure of NATO is aggravating Spain's relations with neighboring Portugal and France, who fear an increase in the military presence on the Iberian Peninsula. Spain's entry into the EEC (?is being delayed and four) European countries see Spanish agricultural production as a [words indistinct]. Nothing has been done for the devolution of Gibraltar, the British colony on Spanish territory. The future of Ceuta and Melilla is not secure. According to general opinion, entry into NATO has limited Spain's freedom to maneuver in the international arena.

It is admitted that the Democratic Center Union's [UCD] reputation, and the prestige and effectiveness of the ruling party's policies, have declined sharply under Calvo-Sotelo's leadership. This was admitted by Calvo-Sotelo in announcing early general elections. Over the past few months there has been a veritable exodus from the governing party. Several new political parties have been formed at the expense of the centrists. UCD's collapse has also affected the party's influence among the electorate. The party suffered major defeats in the elections in Galicia and Andalusia.

In these circumstances the domestic and foreign policies of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] are beginning to appeal to Spaniards as a genuine alternative to the present course followed by UCD. Public opinion polls show that the PSOE is the favorite in the coming elections. A large part of the Spanish electorate associates a socialist victory with hopes for positive change both at home and in the international arena.

We have already said that the decision to hold early elections was not unexpected, but what did cause surprise was the fact that they were set for such an early date, 28 October. This reflects UCD's desire to win [words indistinct], delay could prove fatal. (?If UCD's situation continued for a little longer) it would cease to have anyone in parliament. There is no doubt that the centrists will take advantage of the [word indistinct] of being in power and of the possibility which they have for the time being of controlling the state apparatus over the entire country, which is of course very important in the pre-election period. The other parties, mainly the small ones, will be forced to adapt themselves to the timetable of the electoral campaign imposed by centrists. There is no doubt that the centrists will carry out their electoral campaign on a ticket for continued NATO membership and alignment with the Western World. They will try to frighten the electorate by saying that in the event of their defeat and a socialist victory [words indistinct] of Europe's geopolitical stability and there will be a polarization of the political forces in Spain that could lead to social confrontation. This policy of frightening the electorate could bear fruit if these fabrications, which are disseminated with the aim of preventing the positive change which the Spanish people are hoping for, are not energetically exposed.

PORTUGUESE ARMED FORCES BEGIN AZORES MANEUVERS

LD071032 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1520 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Lisbon, 6 Sep (TASS) -- Maneuvers by the Portuguese Armed Forces codenamed Atom-82 began on the island of Santa Maria in the Azores today. Air, naval and land forces are taking part.

In the maneuvers, which will last 4 days, assault units with the support of other branches of the forces are to "expel the enemy from an occupied region." At a press conference in Ponta Delgada a spokesman for the Azores Military Command stressed the importance of these maneuvers, pointing out in particular the exceptional strategic role of the Azores for the defense of West Europe.

According to the Portuguese press, Atom-82 is being held within the framework of the large-scale "Northern Wedding" NATO maneuvers.

MAFIA MURDERS ITALIAN GENERAL OPPOSING SYNDICATE

LD032309 Moscow TASS in English 2227 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Rome September 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Viktor Solomin reports:

Sicilian Mafia has committed yet another bloody crime. In Palermo, administrative centre of the Island of Sicily, prefect of the city, General Carlo Alberto della Chiese and his wife have been murdered. Several months ago the general was sent by the Italian government to Sicily to organise there a struggle against the dominance of the gangster syndicate. Over a hundred people died since the beginning of this year at the hands of "mafiosi" in Sicily.

Italy's Minister of the Interior Virginio Rognoni, chief of Italian police and the commander of the Carabinieri Corps, have left for Palermo.

SENATOR PERCY'S CYPRUS MISSION EXAMINED

NC061949 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1730 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has ended his visit to Cyprus. The senator's program in Cyprus proved to be replete with political contacts and negotiations that were much more intensive than mere briefings. Mr Percy met with President Kiprianou, President of the House of Representatives Ladhas and Foreign Minister Rolandhis, as well as with leader of the Turkish Cypriot community Denktas and other politicians. Our commentator says:

Within the framework of his many meetings Charles Percy referred to the prospects for a solution to the Cyprus issue, without, however, showing any wish to understand the issues that the people of the island are concerned with -- the international guarantees for Cyprus' independence, the abolition of the foreign military bases on its territory and the withdrawal of all foreign troops amd the U.S. presence in the British bases. The U.S. senator preferred to keep silent on all these issues.

What did Charles Percy propose to his interlocutors? The U.S. senator proposed the establishment of a university where both Greek and Turkish Cypriots would study and where he would play the role of a connecting link between them as a practical step in the rapprochement of the two communities. This idea is not new. It has been under study by the Cypriot Government for a long time. However it is very clear that the establishment of a university would not lead to the settlement of the situation on the island. The Cypriot problem awaits its political solution within the known UN resolutions, something that would constitute a serious step toward consolidating peace in the eastern Mediterranean.

It is true that Charles Percy spoke in favor of a speedier settlement of the Cyprus issue because, as it is known, it constitutes a source of tension in the relations between two U.S. NATO allies -- Greece and Turkey. Washington does not hide that it is dreaming of closing the Cyprus issue in such a way as to strengthen NATO's southeastern wing. However, the Cypriots themselves do not expect such a solution.

U.S. Senator Charles Percy's visit has ended. Whether we call his mission mediatory or not, its essence will not change. One thing is clear: His visit is one of a series that the United States has been using to pressure the Cypriots into solution to the Cyprus issue that will be in the interest of strengthening its military and political positions in the eastern Mediterranean.

COMMENT ON NEW REAGAN PEACE INITIATIVE

Egyptian, Israeli Reaction

LD071652 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 6 Sep 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Aleksandr Kaverznev]

[Text] Here is an example of how the United States works out its Near East policy. While in Cairo, Defense Secretary Weinberger, after his meeting with Egyptian President Mubarak, announced the Reagan administration's decision to supply Hawkeye E-2C aircraft to Cairo. The total cost of American military supplies to Cairo in the current financial year will amount to $1.3 billion. Observers call it Egypt's reward for participating in the Camp David deal. They also report that Egypt has approved this new Near East policy of Reagan's.

At its session yesterday, the Israeli Cabinet publicly and officially rejected this policy, patently continuing the joint American-Israeli political game. What is considerably more significant is that the government committee attached to the Begin cabinet has adopted a decision on the construction of seven new Israeli militarized settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan and one in the Gaza Strip. Two thousand Israeli families will be accommodated in these settlements, while in the coming 3 years, the total number of Israeli settlers will reach 100,000. Thus a decisive step for the annexation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is being taken, and it has to be mentioned that it is being undertaken under the protection of Washington.

'Old Course'

LD071750 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Commentary by Valentin Lapin, Radio Moscow news analyst]

[Excerpt] More and more bellicose calls are heard in Tel Aviv. There are threats to capture west Beirut and the whole of Lebanon. Syria is also being threatened. All this goes on against the background of the much advertised new initiative of the U.S. administration which offers to give a new start to peace in the Middle East. At first glance, it might seem that Israel's actions run counter to the proposals made by its ally. However, a closer look at the American so-called initiative shows that this is an open door to the Israeli aggressor and it does not have to break into it any more.

It is enough to say that the Wasington initiative sets as a condition for any settlement in the Middle East ensuring the security of Israel and that should be done the way Tel Aviv understands it. That this is what the United States has in mind is borne out by its attitude toward all the wars of aggression started by Israel under the pretext of ensuring its security, including the current intervention into Lebanon. Tel Aviv says what it needs for its security is to bind Lebanon hand and foot with a treaty similar to the Camp David one and Washington, through its Secretary of State Shultz, welcomes this. Tel Aviv asserts that the existence of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the formation of an independent state by the Palestinians allegedly represent a threat to its security and in the peace initiative of the U.S. administration there is no place either for the PLO or for the independence of the Palestinian people.

The so-called new American initiative is actually the continuation of the old course worked out with Israel of establishing a joint hegemony in the Arab world. What is new about it is only the wording and the (?sighs) about the tragic Lebanese war and Israel's haste in settling down on seized Arab lands. The new wording is aimed at misleading the Arab world, disuniting and paralyzing it just when Israel is preparing for a second round of aggression in Lebanon.

PRAVDA Response

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 6 September on page 4 publishes an editorial article entitled "Near East: How To Proceed Toward a Settlement. Concerning R. Reagan's Speech." This has been compared with the TASS English "text" published in the 7 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on pages H 1-4 under the headline "PRAVDA Editorial Article on Reagan Proposals," and the following variations have been noted:

On page H 1, third paragraph, lines three and four, PRAVDA reads: ...Washington administration has definitely inspired the Tel.... [substituting "definitely" for "apparently"]

On page H 2, first paragraph, lines five and six, PRAVDA reads: ...policy objectives. The master of the White House most clearly spelled.... [substituting for "American President"]

On page H 2, fourth paragraph, first line, PRAVDA reads: ...necessary to kill several tens of thousands.... [adding "several"]

On page H 2, sixth paragraph, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...passed over in total silence the question.... [adding "total"]

On page H 2, eighth paragraph, first line, PRAVDA substitutes "(!)" for "sic".

On page H 2, last paragraph, line seven, PRAVDA reads: ...of cold water, as the saying goes. The "new plan".... [adding phrase]

SOLDATOV MEETS SARKIS, COMMENTS ON SOVIET POLICY

NC071046 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Senior officials today continued handling the current Lebanese situation. President Ilyas Sarkis met today with Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon Aleksandr Soldatov, while Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan contacted President-elect Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil by telephone.

After the meeting with President Sarkis, the Soviet ambassador was asked: Your visit to his excellency the president today comes after a long absence and after several events have taken place in Lebanon.

He answered: What do you mean by a long absence?

Asked to comment on the situation and the developments during this period of absence, the ambassador answered: Once again I ask what do you mean by a long absence?

Asked what the Soviet Union did during these 3 months the ambassador replied: I believe that you know all the developments better than I do. Answering your question, the most important thing the Soviet Union has done is that it has exerted every effort not to allow the Israeli aggression in Lebanon. When this aggression took place, the Soviet Union exerted all its efforts to stop this aggression and eliminate its effects. The documents in this respect and the measures adopted by the Soviet Union have all been published in the press and all other measures are well-known. You know them and there is no need to repeat them.

Asked what is the Soviet Union's stand regarding the election of Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil as president of the republic and whether the Soviet Union would continue to support the legitimate authorities in Lebanon, the ambassador answered: First, the president's election is the domestic affair of the Lebanese. Concerning Soviet support of the legitimate Lebanese authorities, there is no doubt of supporting Lebanese legitimacy.

We are with Lebanese legitimacy in restoring its authority over all Lebanese territory so that the aggressor does not exploit the Lebanese situation on any inch of Lebanese territory. The Soviet Union is for a sovereign Lebanon, an independent and united Lebanon and for the Lebanese people determining all their affairs.

Asked whether he expects an Israel-Syrian military confrontation in the Al-Biqa' or in the north, the ambassador said: I cannot asnser this question. However, as it appears, the Lebanese people have felt the aggressive Israeli policy. You felt this more than I did. The Lebanese, as it appears, could answer this question better.

At 1145 [0945 GMT] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan arrived in the Republican Palace where he immediately met with President Ilyas Sarkis.

PLO ENVOY ON FES SUMMIT, U.S. PLAN, LEBANON

LD071858 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Talk by Muhammad ash-Sha'ir, head of the PLO diplomatic mission in Moscow]

[Text] Before I start my talk, I would like to praise the great role which your radio, Radio Moscow -- and in particular the Palestine section -- has played, for the great interest it has shown and for its practical and realistic commentaries and analysis during the difficult period when the brave Palestinians and their Lebanese brothers were fighting the battles of Lebanon, in particular in Beirut. Your radio, in fact, played a great role in raising the morale of our fighters and of our Arab and Palestinian people wherever they were.

With regard to the Fes summit, I do not want to dwell a lot on predictions and resolutions that the conference may adopt. But we wish for success and serious work toward adopting practical resolutions that will deal with the serious circumstances through which our Palestinian cause in particular and the Arab cause in general are passing. We wish the Arab leaders, presidents and kings to forget their disputes and conflicts which are basically temperamental and regional rather than disputes having objective foundations. Such disputes only benefit imperialism and Zionism.

Regardless of whether the resolutions are positive or negative, in our opinion, the conference will be beneficial to our Arab nation since it will pull the last mask off the unclear stances -- and I allow myself to say the wavering stances -- of some Arab regimes, so that these regimes are exposed to our Arab peoples who are beginning to sense the meaning of Arab unity and the unity of their efforts in the wake of the recent battles in Lebanon.

On the eve of the Fes conference, Begin and the U.S. administration sought to plant a bomb which, if one can use the expression, is Reagan's initiative for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, in particular on the Palestinian issue. I do not know the meaning of this initiative which basically shows nothing new in the U.S. attitude. It is a ploy which uses soft words, cunning and wicknedness with the aim of winning over some Arab governments and deceiving some of the Arab masses. The essence of this initiative is that the United States does not object to giving the Palestinians autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza, as if the question is that of autonomy or something else.

The basic issue, as Reagan and those who follow and push him such as the criminal Menahem Begin know, is so serious that it must not be treated with a disregard inherent in offering the Palestinians autonomy under Israeli weapons and threats. This maneuver does not even grant the minimum of Resolution 242. It is a prelude, albeit gentle, to a minimum implementation of this resolution.

Our claim is that the Palestinian Arab people, who have demonstrated worthiness and ability and who during the recent war -- which we can describe as the sixth war -- showed the reactionary Arabs and the world that this brave people is capable of continuing its battle against imperialism and Zionism until the world gives it its legitimate rights and the right to set up its independent state on Palestinian territory without affecting the right of self-determination and the right to live in peace and harmony. [sentence as heard]

There is yet another lesson on which I would like to concentrate. This war has restored confidence to all our Arab peoples everywhere. It brought home to them the fact that if our nation exploits only a little of its might against the Zionist-imperialist enemy, it is capable of liberating our territories.

Imperialism and Zionism have to rethink things. They have to know that if the Palestinian Arab people do not get their legitimate rights they will continue the fight to the last child; they will continue the struggle to achieve their legitimate rights. As it is said: As long as there is someone seeking to obtain a right, especially if this right is just and realistic, it is inevitable that this right will be achieved. The establishment of a free, independent Palestinian state is the minimum acceptable to the PLO. There is no power capable of diverting us from this just demand. It is a revolution until victory!

Israeli 'Superior Forces'

LD042148 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Ladies and gentlemen, our correspondent had an interview with Dr Muhammad Ibrahim ash-Sha'ir, the head of the PLO diplomatic mission in the Soviet Union, and asked him to analyze the situation emerging in the Middle East as a result of the more than 2 months of war in Lebanon. Here is Dr Muhammad ash-Sha'ir:

[Begin recording] We know that the decisive results of any armed clash or war between two states are political, and that these results may be gained by anyone. The PLO has scored a political victory. This is regarded as more important than a military victory because the main battle concerns politics, and politics constitute the backbone of any social move. As we know, war is a form of politics but with other means.

It is true that Israel was able to invade southern Lebanon with forces that were superior to the forces of the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese nationalist movement. They were superior if we take into account the technological factor and the Israelis' heavy artillery, their air force and their navy; the ratio was 15 to 1. This means that despite the degree of their armament -- and as we know, our forces' basic arms are light weapons because they basically fight a partisan-style war and the strategic defense of any country is not within their fundamental tasks -- they failed. This is because the defense of any country is the right of that country's army and people. We fight in order to accomplish aims at a specific area before moving on to other targets.

Nevertheless, the world witnessed that the forces of the Palestinian revolution were able to stand their ground for more than 70 days, particularly during the battles of Beirut which proved that the invading Israeli Nazi army -- despite its concentration and deployment of no less than three divisions around Beirut, supported from the air and the sea -- was unable to occupy Beirut. The extraordinary heroism and endurance shown by our heroes -- the forces of the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese nationalist movement, and even the women, children and old people -- recorded an historic epic in the annals of struggle and the national liberation movements. In view of this Israeli military incapability, Israel lost politically. For the very first time it was shown that the purpose of creating Israel was to join its strategic ally, the United States, in oppressing nations and to implement the U.S. imperialist and Zionist plans, not only at the level of the Arab East but also perhaps in the future, if opportunities are provided for Israel and if the Arabs are indifferent, to implement far-reaching plans that go beyond the Arab East.

The joint U.S.-Israeli policy has begun to follow a line resembling a new maneuver aimed at admitting that the Palestinians have the right to accept or exercise self-rule, or to have the latter imposed on them in some parts of the West Bank and Gaza. The concept of a free and independent Palestinian state is otherwise out of the question as far as the United States and Israel are concerned. Therefore the essence of the imperialist project which Reagan is now proposing with the war criminal, Menahem Begin, aims at convincing some Palestinians to accept self-rule.

What pains the heart and is regrettable is that they are striving to implement this through some states that are still friendly to the United States -- despite the savage actions the United States has committed against our Palestinian Arab people and the Lebanese Arab people; the ultimate occupation of Lebanese land and the continued deployment of the invading Israeli army to act freely in Lebanon, particularly north of Beirut and in the Al-Biqa' Valley. The second important point in the plan is to drag some Arab states, particularly the confrontation states, into entering Camp David and ultimately adopting the same line and path taken by the traitor As-Sadat -- who was one of the main reasons for the complications of our issue, complications that are not easy to solve in the short run. However -- and we say this not out of a sense of illusions and dreams, nor out of a sense of optimism that cannot be achieved; we say this with true and definite optimism that stems from the objective circumstances of the struggle of our people and Arab nations -- we say that all of these plans are doomed to failure. As a result of these bloody battles and the negligence of the majority of the Arab regimes, a positive element has entered into the forthcoming battle -- that is the role of the Arab peoples who were and still are relatively isolated and are still excluded from participating in the struggle.

It is a fact that a small number of Palestinians and their Lebanese brothers have achieved what Arab armies were unable to do and have given an example for all Arab people in all of their countries to follows. When people are given arms, they become capable of teaching the imperialists and Zionists the harshest of lessons. People alone are capable of overcoming military technology; regrettably, we began to say that this technology was the reason for our inability. We possess military technology. I mean Soviet weapons. The recent war has proved that these weapons are more advanced and more effective than U.S. weapons. However, using these weapons, training on them and mastering them [sentence as heard] [end recording]

[announcer] Ladies and gentlemen, you have been listening to Muhammad Ibrahim ash-Sha'ir speak to our correspondent.

REPORTAGE ON BEIRUT EVACUATION, ISRAELI PRESENCE

'Arafat Tunis Arrival

LD031858 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Tunis September 3 TASS -- Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat came to Tunisia from Greece today. He is accompanied by members of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Faruq Qaddumi and Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh. At the airport the leader of the Palestinian revolution and the delegation, accompanying him, were met by President of Tunisia Habib Bourguiba, members of the Tunisian Government, representatives of diplomatic missions, accredited here, thousands of residents of the Tunisian capital city.

According to available information, a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization is to be held in the next two days. The participants in the meeting will discuss the character of the new stage of struggle for the liberation of Palestine, shape its main tasks, the strategy and tactics of actions in repelling designs of imperialism and Zionism, and also in securing the exercise of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to selfdetermination and formation of an independent state.

Syrian Welcome

PM060901 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Aug 82 p 3

[Special correspondent Col G. Kashuba "Reportage from the Syrian-Lebanese Border": "Salute to the Unsubdued"]

[Excerpts] A small border settlement on the Damascus-Beirut highway.... scarcely ever has it seen such a mass of people.

The streets already seem to be chockablock, but the human steam is endless. In buses, trucks and passenger cars, on bicycles and motorcycles and on foot along the highway and straight over the mountains comes an endless procession of people of all ages. Almost everyone has his right hand raised in the form of a fist, with two fingers forming the Latin letter V, with which the word "victory" begins.

This was how on Friday, 27 August, Syrians and Palestinians greeted the fighters of the Palestinian resistance movement who are being evacuated from west Beirut to Syrian territory.

The reception given the Palestinians in the region of the Syrian-Lebanese border was truly moving. The welcoming crowds showered the trucks with flowers and grains of rice as a sign of their admiration for the courage of the fighters of the Palestinian resistance movement.

Addressing the greeting ceremony, Syrian Defense Minister M. Talas emphasized that the struggle against the Israeli aggressor is by no means over. It will continue until the Palestinian people's righteous cause triumphs and their legitimate rights are restored. Tel Aviv's actions, the minister declared, attest that the interventionists intend to continue their expansion on Lebanese soil.

Thousands of people greeted the defenders of west Beirut all the rest of the way.

Israel Hindering Normalization

LD031738 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 3 Sep 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Beirut: The Israeli aggressors still have their 100,000-strong interventionist army on Lebanese territory. Despite the fact that the Palestinian detachments have left west Beirut, the occupiers are not lifting the blockade of the Lebanese capital, and so are hindering the normalization of the situation in both the city and the country as a whole. An Israeli Army detachment took up positions again yesterday around the Lebanese Parliament building, from which the Israelis were forced to withdraw on 17 August. By raising unacceptable conditions, the occupiers are wrecking the reopening of Beirut International Airport in all sorts of ways. In particular, they insist on reserving one of the runways for the use of the Israeli Air Force's war planes. There is a growing conviction in Lebanese Government circles that the invaders intend to prolong their stay in the country indefinitely. Here is IZVESTIYA political observer Stanislav Kondrashov:

[Kondrashov] Hello, comrades! The withdrawal of Palestinian units from west Beirut has been completed. You have seen these scenes on your television screens: Trucks full of fighters holding their weapons up in the air and their fingers in the "V" for victory sign. On the moral plane, Israel and Zionism have lost, of course; but this is insufficient consolation if Israel's moral and political isolation on the international scene does not turn into a force which will make the aggressor leave Lebanon. So far, Begin and Sharon are not even thinking of a withdrawal. Quite the reverse. As they say, (?shame does not eat away the eyes), and appetite comes when you are eating.

It is worth recalling some things. The Israeli leaders explained their invasion of Lebanon by the need to create a so-called security zone there, in the very southernmost part of Lebanon. It was immediately disclosed, however, that their designs had widened. They occupied the entire southern part of Lebanon, entered east Beirut and besieged and destroyed west Beirut. Now, after the Palestinian fighters have withdrawn from the Lebanese capital, the Israelis are also threatening the northern party of Lebanon under the pretext that some Palestinian detachments -- so they say -- have remained there.

Begin, Sharon and others are now aserting that they will withdraw from Lebanon only after the evacuation of the Syrian units, which, as is known, are there on the mandate of the Arab League and at the request of the Lebanese Governments.

From the military viewpoint, the Syrians' withdrawal would mean that Israel would be the full master of the situation. All of Lebanon would be a sort of security zone, or to put it bluntly a satellite of Israel. Let us try and look further at the Israeli (?cards). Having pocketed Lebanon, Israel would be hanging over the Syrian border, stepping up political and military pressure both on that country and on Jordan. This is what is really happening, what requires opposition to the aggressor's new claims.

Meanwhile, they want to stifle these alarming real processes by blowing up some sort of differences between Tel Aviv and its protectors in Washington. A big fuss has been raised in connection with President Reagan's 1 September speech on television. Among other things, the President proposed that the Israeli Government freeze the creation of new Jewish settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip. This is being offered up as a hardening of the American position in relation to its strategic ally -- which has finally thrown away all restraint -- but this is merely a deceptive American balm for Arab wounds. The text of the presidential address is 15 pages long,but there is not a word about the Israelis' withdrawal from Lebanon. Much was said about the Palestinian problem, it was extremely vague; at any rate, there was no question of a Palestinian state.

Finally, the idea of pressuring Jordan with the aim of getting it to join the Camp David process is clearly hinted at. This is not the first time that they have played out a scene of American-Israeli differences while the old truth remains in force. Washington gave Israel the green light to attack Lebanon and now, as in former Arab-Israeli wars, is helping it to load up the fruits of aggression. [end recording]

Agreements 'Flouted'

LD041240 Moscow TASS in English 1054 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut September 4 TASS -- Arrogantly flouting all earlier reached agreements on halting military activities in Beirut and taking advantage of the completed evacuation of the Palestinian armed contingents from the city's western sector and the withdrawal of Lebanese national patriotic forces from forward positions, Israeli troops supported by tanks and armoured vehicles launched a three-pronged advance deep into the Lebanese capital. The invaders captured a number of positions in the areas of Bi'r Hasan and Janah and in the vicinity of the National Museum and opened sporadic fire on international observers and local inhabitants. As a result of this provocation, a French officer and several civilians were shot dead. An Israeli unit moved forward to take up positions near the Kuwaiti Embassy which is located in the immediate proximity to the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila. The invaders' actions, the Palestinian news agency WAFA said, directly threatened the population of the camps and violated an agreement on ensuring their security.

Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan strongly denounced the Israeli incursion into the southern neighbourhoods of west Beirut. In a protest to the U.S. ambassador to Lebanon, he accused Israel of violating the agreement which had made possible the evacuation of the Palestinian fighters from the city.

According to the American television network ABC, the fact that Tel Aviv is consolidating its positions round west Beirut is a clear pointer to the Israeli intention to settle in Lebanon, in other words, to occupy that country.

The Israelis continue intensive military preparations in western Al-Biqa'. According to reports reaching here, the aggressor's engineering units there began to build new roads to link northern Israel with the Al-Biqa' Valley and ensure the quick movement of troops, arms and ammunition. Work, for example, is under way to lay a road from Metulla to the area of Lake Qir'awn. A military airfield is being built outside the populated locality of Al-Kush.

At the same time Israel continues to amass its troops there. More infantry, armour and engineering units are arriving there every day and artillery positions are being organised.

Convoys of military trucks are taking personnel, combat materiel, ammunition and foodstuffs to advanced positions.

All indication are, said THE NEW YORK TIMES, that the Israeli military are going to spend the fall and winter in Lebanon. The aggressor's troops are intensively repairing roads in the Al-Biqa' Valley in case they would have to fight under rains which are expected later this year. Besides, they are bringing in pre-fabricated hutments to accommodate troops in the colder season.

The Israeli soldiery continues reprisals in southern Lebanon. SANA news agency reports from Beirut that under the pretext of searching for Palestinian and Lebanese guerrillas operating on the occupation army's rear, the Israelis are staging round-ups in populated localities and terrorising the local population there. A total of 75 civilians were arrested in the areas of the cities of Tyre and An-Nabatiyah in the past two days alone. They were accused of expressing "sympathy with the Palestinian resistance movement", a charge which has now become standard in the Israeli-occupied lands. According to witness accounts, the detained were taken to the concentration camp of Al-Ansar and brutally tortured there.

According to reports from southern Lebanon, most of the young Lebanese and Palestinians living there were abducted by the interventinists and their whereabouts are unknown.

But neither the wanton terror nor the brutality of the invaders can bring down the mounting actions of the different strata of the Lebanese population for an immediate end of the occupation and the pullout of the interventionist force from Lebanese soil. The Lebanese national patriotic forces continue their struggle against the Israeli occupation, Muhsin Ibrahim, secretary-general of the Central Political Council of the national patriotic forces of Lebanon, told a press conference here. He emphasised that it was the duty of all Lebanese patriots to stand up in arms against the aggressor's army.

Aggravating Tension

LD052014 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 5 Sep 82

[From the Vremya newscast; report by Leonid Rassadin]

[Text] Despite intervention by the local authorities and representatives of the international disengagement forces, the Israeli military have indeed not fully left their positions in the vicinity of Bi'r Hasan, Juniyah and Awza'i, which they occupied 2 days ago in violation of the previous understanding. Aggravating the situation, Israeli bomber aircraft yesterday made several overflights of west Beirut.

Our correspondent Leonid Rassadin reports from the Lebanese capital:

[Begin recording] The white-hot tension in Lebanon is not abating, rather the opposite: The situation here is fraught with a fresh explosion.

For example, the situation in the east of the country in the Al-Biqa' Valley: The Israeli interventionists have concentrated large formations of armored forces there. Reports are coming daily from there about fresh provocations by the aggressor. After all, this is the location of Syrian subunits from the inter-Arab peacekeeping forces in Lebanon. Or, for example, the situation here in the Lebanese capital. The western districts of Beirut are still surrounded by Israeli forces. There are in the city dozens of districts such as this one, on the way to Beirut International Airport. It is impossible to drive further. Not far off are Israeli tanks. But the local population is already returning here. There is nowhere to live, and it is necessary at least temporarily to settle on the site of the houses which were barbarously smashed to pieces by Israeli aircraft and artillery.

Scarcely had the guns in Beirut fallen silent before the U.S. administration immediately began to speak in a peremptory fashion about some sort of new plans for a Near East settlement as a whole.

The essence of these plans remains the same -- to make the Arabs capitulate, to impose on them, including the Lebanese, the humiliating Camp David Agreement and to deprive the Arab people of Palestine of its legitimate right to the creation of its own state on its own soil. It is precisely with this aim that the Washington administration gave Israel its blessing for the criminal aggression in Lebanon and the occupation of Lebanese territory. However, success was plainly not achieved in intimidating the Arabs by brutal bombing raids. The Arab peoples will continue in the future the struggle against American-Israeli aggression to liberate their lands and to restore their flouted rights. [end recording]

Move Into Beirut

LD061132 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut September 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vetrov reports:

A tense situation kept on throughout Sunday in the western part of the Lebanese capital. Units of the Israeli Army, blockading west Beirut, again made headway in the southern suburbs of Bi'r Hasan and Juniyah. They not only restored the positions which they partially abandoned two days ago after the intervention of the Lebanese authorities and representatives of the disengagement force, but moved still farther in some directions. Thus, according to a report of the newspaper AS-SAFIR, the Israelis captured the building of the Embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and hoisted an Israeli flag above it. That provocative action by the Israeli soldiers compelled the command of the Arab detachments of Lebanese National Patriotic Forces (NPF) and the Amal movement to take reply steps. Additional detachments of NPF and Amal fighting-men were brought to Bi'r Hasan and Juniyah areas. They took positions in direct proximity to the Israelis and are preparing to repel their further advance. Brief clashes between the opposing sides already took place. At the same time the Israelis increased pressure in the area of the National Museum and parliament. They again occupied the parliament building and brought several armoured cars to its area.

According to the local press, a possibility of resumption of combat actions by Tel Aviv in the coming days with a view to seizing the entire western part of the capital is not ruled out in Lebanese Government and political circles. This is also indicated by statements by Israeli leaders who demand that NPF and Amal movement fighting-men be withdrawn from west Beirut, threatening otherwise to resort to force. An opinion is being expressed here that all those threats by Tel Aviv have been coordinated with Washington.

Clashes With Syria

LD062348 Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut September 6 TASS -- In the recent days the Isaeli command has been transporting forces to the north of Lebanon. On the night from Saturday to Sunday the Israelis provoked a clash with Syrian troops from the contingent of inter-Arab forces in the district situated not far from Ihdin. During the clash six Israeli and four Syrian soldiers were killed or wounded.

Israeli Defence Minister Sharon today made brazen threats to Syria. As is known in the recent days the Israeli military has been stepping up militaristic preparations in the east of Lebanon, in the Al-Biqa' Valley, where Syrian troops from the contingent from inter-Arab forces for peace keeping in Lebanon are stationed. The Israeli occupiers are bringing there military equipment, are rapidly conducting the construction of roads, assemblying radar installations.

Advance Continues

LD071724 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut September 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bogatyrev reports:

The Israeli interventionist troops after violating the understanding reached concerning west Beirut continue their advance towards housing sections in the Lebanese capital and have reached its closest suburbs.

On Monday afternoon they seized the Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic and entered the area of the diplomatic missions of Algeria, Iran, Iraq, the major tourist hotel complex Summerland. The operations of Israeli infantry and armoured units were supported and protected by naval launches and helicopters which were flying along the coast and in the skies over the capital till late last night.

Defence Minister Sharon "explained" the provocative actions of his troops. Yesterday he inspected the positions seized by the Israeli aggressors in recent days in the southern suburbs of Shiyah and Awza'i. The Zionist hawk bluntly declared that Israel sought to compel the central Lebanese authorities to sign a peace treaty with Tel Aviv which allegedly was necessary to safeguard Israel's security. Otherwise, he threatened, "enclaves with a special status" would be set up to a depth of 40-45 kilometers.

On the same day Sharon met in Sidon with Tel Aviv's hireling, the commander of the so-called "Army for the Defence of South Lebanon" Haddad, who presented to him a report on the discharge of his formations of police duties in the Israeli-occupied districts, on "special" operations for the search and arrest of people sympathizing with the Palestine Liberation organization and the national patriotic forces. The Israeli minister conveyed to the traitor of the Lebanese people "a personal message of greeting" from Premier Begin.

Notwithstanding the zeal of the Israel placement [as received] in southern Lebanon, their attempts to jointly with the occupiers to smash the resistance of the Lebanese and Palestine patriots, who are waging a courageous struggle against the interventionists, the guerrilla actions are assuming an ever broader scope. According to dispatches from southern Lebanon, 22 invaders were killed or wounded on Monday in a daring operation conducted by members of a resistance group.

An extremely tense situation took shape in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' Valley where Tel Aviv is continuously building up its military presence preparing for escalation of the aggression against the Syrian contingent of the pan-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon. In the last 24 hours the invaders moved more armoured reinforcements and heavy artillery batteries to the frontline.

he Israeli units are in full combat readiness, patrolling has been considerably intensified and reconnaissance activities have been stepped up. On Monday, Israeli airforce planes conducted intensive reconnaissance over the positions of the Syrian troops in western Al-Biqa' and in northern Lebanon.

Local political circles do not conceal their misgivings that Tel Aviv may occupy the western sector of the Lebanese capital and resume military operations in other Lebanese regions. It is being emphasized in this context that the guarantees of safeguarding the security of west Beirut, given by the American envoy Habib to the Shafiq al-Wazzan government in exchange for the PLO agreement to evacuate its armed formations from the city, are worthless. The United States entered into a conspiracy with Tel Aviv which now presses for the liquidation or weakening of the national patriotic forces of the country that prevent the attainment of the ultimate aim of the Israeli aggression -- the subordination of Lebanon to the interests and plans of Tel Aviv and Washington in the Middle East.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA VIEWS AFTERMATH OF LEBANON

PM061211 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Aug 82 p 1

[Dmitriy Volskiy "International Review": "Lebanon: Lessons of the Tragedy"]

[Text] ...The ruins of Beirut, which used rightly to be regarded as "the pearl of the Mediterranean," are smoldering. People are mourning the dead, trying to drag from under the rubble those who still show signs of life, treating the wounded although there are no medicines, and comforting the orphans....

Scarcely anyone would have survived here had the Palestinians not decided to leave the city, seeking to save it from the "all-out assault" which the Israeli command was threatening. They are leaving unbroken, unvanquished, fully determined to continue the struggle. It is not from the Palestinians but from their opponents that the threat of wrecking the evacuation comes -- General Sharon, the Israeli defense minister, who actually commanded the invasion army, has not even particularly concealed the fact that he would prefer the mass annihilation of all defenders of Beirut, turning the ruins of the Muslim regions into a gigantic simulacrum of many coastal cities in the south of Lebanon occupied by the Israeli Army. Military commandant's offices in the unscathed houses, a network of concentration camps, arrests, interrogations.... Mankind remembers all this from the time of Hitler's invasion.

Begin and Sharon are dreaming of new military seizures. They are prepared to move their troops to the north of Lebanon and east of the Al-Biqa' Valley, provoking a war with Syria. The aggression is continuing and no end is in sight.

Nor is something else in sight -- the implementation of the goals the invaders set themselves. That is why the Western press is writing of the Israelis' Pyrrhic victories. However, King Pyrrhus did nonetheless win a victory on the battlefield, although it led him to catastrophe, but the Israeli admirers of the ancient warriors are only pretending to be pleased with the results of their military operations. They are still not succeeding in eliminating the influence of the PLO as a military and still less as a political force, forcing the Lebanese to a recognize Tel Aviv's protectorate, or breaking Syria's resistance. It was none other than Sharon who promised that the war would last 72 hours. But over 72 days passed and the 100,000-strong interventionist corps provided with the most modern U.S. equipment was not able even in that time to break the resistance of the numerically far weaker troop formations of the Palestinians and Lebanese national patriotic forces armed mainly with small guns. The selflessness of the Palestinian fedayeen, who, as the Israeli military themselves admit, "die with their finger on the trigger," thwarted Tel Aviv's plans. Instead of the blitzkrieg on which the Tel Aviv militarists were counting, they became bogged down in a protracted war. It is already beginning to have a tangible effect on the financial and economic position of Israel itself, particularly on the moral and psychological atmosphere. Observers unanimously note that for the first time in wartime Israeli society has been split and that the outburst of chauvinism has been accompanied by a simultaneous rise in antimilitarist sentiments.

The losses which Israel has incurred in the international political sphere are more substantial, however. What now remains of the myth that Israel is acting with a view to "self-defense," protecting its "right to exist?" That myth has been dispelled by the caterpillar tracks of the Israeli tanks. The predatory essence of the political doctrine of Zionism, which forms the basis of the desire to turn Israel into a dominant force not only on the rich "Biblical" lands "from the Nile to the Euphrates" but also on the entire expanse from the Atlantic to the Indian Oceans, was revealed more obviously than ever. After all, it must not be forgotten that quite recently Lebanon was the financial center of the Near and Middle East and Beirut played the part of a stronghold for the Western banks and commercial and industrial companies operating in this vast region. The Lebanese capital was considered a sort of gateway from the West to the Near East. This could be felt even in its appearance. And it is clearly no accident that so many bombs have dropped on Beirut: Israel is laying claim to this role with all the ensuing advantages accruing to it -- the role of a colonial overseer invested with unlimited powers supervising the Arab peoples and acting under the "mandate" of U.S. imperialist circles.

But who will tolerate these ambitious claims? Other peoples in the developing countries, not to mention the Arabs, see a threat in it, realizing that Tel Aviv is creating a dangerous precedent for the military restoration of colonialism. The ruling circles of West European states, albeit for different reasons, also cannot fail to understand that Israel's entire aggressive policy is aimed ultimately against their interests, too.

After all, it threatens to disrupt the traditional economic ties between West Europe and the Arab world and, most importantly, is fraught with the danger of the halting of regular supplies of Near East oil, which meets a large part of the fuel needs of both the West European countries and Japan.

In addition, man does not live by bread alone! If Begin and others with him have short memories, that is fortunately not the case with everyone. The Europeans, despite reaction's endeavors, have by no means forgotten the Nazi invasions. The liberated peoples remember how the colonialists treated them only recently. Nothing in our world will make anyone look calmly on cruelty, war crimes and human suffering. And it is natural that the British, French and West German press, in contrast to previous years, has been writing about the Israeli Army's actions with unconcealed indignation, not stinting the strongest epithets.

I think that it can be understood from everything I have said above why Israel has found itself in international isolation such as it has never known before in its entire existence. In an interview with the West German STERN magazine, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky stated categorically: "I do not want and will never again have anything to do with Israel. Monstrous crimes have been committed in Lebanon and anyone who even keeps quiet about this bears a share of the blame."

At the United Nations only Washington votes with Tel Aviv, but this alliance, this "strategic alliance," is resulting in the senior partner finding itself in international isolation with the junior one.

The propaganda myths on which U.S. policy was built for years are collapsing under the Israeli bombs. For instance, the story that it was not Israel but "Soviet expansionism" which presented the main threat to the Arabs can now be seen in all its provocative essence, just as the hypocrisy of allegations that Washington treats the Near East problems "impartially" and can serve as an "honest broker" in resolving them is becoming obvious. It is now absolutely clear to every unbiased observer that the Camp David process inspired by the United States which wrested Egypt from the Arab world gave Israel a free hand. It is not surprising that relations between Washington and Cairo are now far from as unclouded as they were before; the Egyptian authorities have to consider the tempestuous rise of anti-U.S. feelings in the country and in the Arab world as a whole.

It is hard to predict what the growth of such feelings will develop into, but one thing is absolutely clear: The pro-U.S. forces in the Arab world which have undermined its unity in the face of Israeli aggression have taught the Arab peoples a lesson, a lesson which they will not forget and which they will heed in the future. In addition, the overtly pro-Israeli nature of U.S. policy, which embarrassed its NATO allies even before, has now become a source of sharp contradictions in the Western alliance. And there are already enough of those....

Those are the facts. They convincingly attest that the American-Israeli alliance, not having won a real military victory, is suffering defeat in the moral and political sphere. But does this mean that the Tel Aviv-Washington axis is inclined to turn back to a more prudent course? To think so would mean taking what one desires as being real. The Israeli leadership is plainly counting on extricating itself from the impasse into which the intervention in Lebanon has gotten it by widening the aggression, that is, by attacking Syria. As for Washington, it all comes down to the fact that it views the Israeli adventure not in isolation but as part of the Reagan administration global plan providing for the suppression of the developing world's liberation forces and the destabilization of young states with a progressive orientation. This is why the Reagan administration's spokesman prefer not to extinguish the Tel Aviv rulers' bellicose ardor but to act quite differently -- to encourage other junior partners to take Israeli chauvinism as a model. Thus, Washington is providing diplomatic cover for the South African troops' incursion deep inside Angola and inciting reactionary Central American regimes to provocative acts against Nicaragua. If you view the situation on a wider plane, you can no longer doubt that the devastating Washington-backed invasion of Lebanon pursues an aim profoundly hostile to world peace. It is a question of a new attempt to ensure conditions for the creation of a military bridgehead for imperialism not far from the socialist community's southern borders.

Hence it is understandable that the Israeli aggression could have dangerous consequences of a by no means local nature, particularly in conditions of a general growth in international tension. This is why it is so urgent for all peoples to secure its reduction. It is gratifying that increasingly broad political circles throughout the world are realizing this. This is evidenced by the decisions of the UN General Assembly's extraordinary special session on the Palestinian question, which not simply branded the interventionists' outrages but also urged the Security Council to consider specific, practical measures for that. Contrary to the expectations of Tel Aviv and its transatlantic patrons, the invasion of Lebanon did not help them to bury the Palestinian problem. On the contrary, the tragedy of Lebanon has illuminated with special brightness the indisputable truth that there can be neither a settlement nor peace in the Near East without creating a national Palestinian state. Life itself now confirms, to use mathematical language, by means of the "rule of contraries" the rightness of the Soviet Union and other peace-loving countries, which have invariably advocated for many years ending Israel's piratical campaigns and ensuring a settlement of the Near East conflict based on the only sound foundation -- the norms of international law.

RPP ON BRITISH COVERAGE OF ISRAELI ACTIONS

TA051740 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew to Israel 1800 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Not long ago, the British paper THE GUARDIAN published two letters to the editor by London reader Stein. In the first, he notes that as A Jew he is furious with the death and destruction the Israelis have sown in west Beirut: hospitals, schools, refugee camps -- the IDF spared nothing and had pity for no one in the course of effecting the final solution in Nazi style. Stein also wrote that everything carried out against a homeless nation daring to fight for its rights arouses nothing but disgust. He writes: A government headed by a terrorist calling himself a prime minister fosters hostility in the Middle East.

THE GUARDIAN reports that following the publication of this letter, a barrage of threats fell on Stein's head from Zionists. In his response to that, Stein wrote that he has reached a final conclusion now as to what extent the nature of Zionism is ugly. Among the anonymous phone calls he got after the publication of his letter was one from a woman who wished him the following: I wish you wiped off the face of the earth. Another voice, apparently belonging to a young man, added to the flow of abuse wishing that Stein would end his life in the gas chambers.

Fortunately, Stein wrote, a far larger number of people expressed identification with my condemnation of the Israeli deeds in Lebanon. Stein said that he served in the British Army for 5 years, fighting against the Nazis. He reached as far as the Elbe River, and only after the war visited Buchenwald and Auschwitz. He knows all there is to know about what befell the Jews, and precisely because of this, because I am a Jew -- he added -- I raise my voice in protest regarding the Israeli attack on Lebanon as a crime against humanity. The Jews first of all must raise their voice, Stein pointed out in his letter to THE GUARDIAN. Some 100,000 Israelis demonstrated in Tel Aviv against the war. Should they, too, he asked, be sent to the gas chambers?

MOSCOW CONTRASTS SOVIET, U.S. POLICIES ON IRAN

NC031336 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Third talk in series by Vladimir Volinskiy]

[Text] You have certainly often heard the word "superpowers" on the radio or read it in the newspapers. Some in Iran now are labeling the United States and the Soviet Union as superpowers, and their frequent remark is that allegedly these two countries are similar in nature and policy.

Is this a correct assessment? Can the Soviet Union and the United States be equated?

In our previous talk we stressed that the socialist Soviet Union and the imperialist United States -- the two most powerful countries in the world -- have opposing social systems. In the United States, company owners, who benefit and amass riches by exploiting their people and the peoples of other countries, own all the major production facilities. For decades these companies plundered Iran as well and pocketed billions of dollars by pillaging your country's main wealth -- oil. However, in the socialist Soviet Union -- contrary to the imperialist United States -- the major production facilities do not belong to individuals or capitalists but to all the people. It was in view of this that the exploitation of man by man was eliminated in our country and equality in rights was ensured to approximately 100 different races that live in our country.

In the field of foreign policy, too, the Soviet Union pursues a policy of peace, cooperation and equality of rights. Since the very first days of its emergence, the Soviet Union has effectively supported the Iranian people in their struggles for both freedom and imperialist domination and their independence.

Dear listeners: Today too, you see in each step taken how the Soviet Union -- a very big socialist country -- assists the newly emerged Islamic Republic of Iran in strengthening its economic foundation, while the United States of America -- the most powerful imperialist country -- is trying to stifle and destroy the Iranian revolution by pursuing a policy of reversal for your country.

When the Islamic Republic of Iran emerged, the United States immediately started efforts toward its subvervience. It placed Iran under economic pressure, resorted to an economic siege of Iran, and asked its allies to participate in this siege. The United States of America hoped to stifle the people of Iran with pangs of hunger and it wanted to deprive your country of income by creating obstacles to the sale of Iranian oil.

Now, let us see what policy the Soviet Union adopted toward the Islamic Republic of Iran. This policy and stance, as always, was radically different from the U.S. policy. The Soviet Union took specific steps that would lead to the consolidation of the principles of its southern neighbor's independence. The Soviet Union signed the transit agreement with Iran and foiled the imperialists' efforts to impose an economic siege on Iran. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries adopted the path of expanding commercial, economic and other relations with Iran. Efforts to describe the policy of the Soviet Union and of the United States as the same policy of two superpowers and equating these policies is tantamount to exonerating the policy of the U.S. imperialists and to defaming the policy of the socialist Soviet Union.

If we want to study the stances of the Soviet Union and those of the United States on the most important international issues, we can immediately see a great contrast. As an example we refer to these two countries' approaches to war and peace, which is the most pressing issue today. While trying to establish world domination, the United States is escalating the arms race and has earmarked $1.5 trillion -- an astronomical amount -- to this for the next 5 years. Washington obliges its allies to adopt the same policy and to increase their military budget each year. The United States is now hastily setting up military bases throughout the world, that is, in those countries of the Near and Middle East that are affiliated with Washington. For some years now the United States has stationed a large group of its warships, equipped with nuclear weapons, in the Persian Gulf; it has sent hundreds of thousands of its armed forces personnel to foreign countries very far away from U.S. borders and it has rejected all proposals on the mutual limitation of arms on the basis of the principle of uniform security. This is the policy of the United States of America.

However, the socialist Soviet Union is persistently struggling for the termination of the arms race, disarmament and the banning of the most dangerous types of war material. Some time ago the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, announced that the Soviet Union will not outstrip anyone in the use of the atomic weapon.

But the United States was not prepared to follow suit and Washington adopted an opposite policy and announced that it will work toward victory in a nuclear war. The acts of the adventurist leaders of Washington in preparing for a nuclear war was threatened peace throughout the world, whereas the Soviet Union has propounded important initiatives for the prevention of a nuclear war and is firmly and persistently struggling to harness aggressive forces. Efforts to obscure the contrasting aspects of the policies of imperialism and socialism on the international scene is an unworthy and completely useless act.

The people of Iran and in other countries -- where specific quarters are trying to feed the people the false theme of there being two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, and to equate their policies -- are wondering more and more each day who is so importunately trying, and for what reason, to prevent nations from discerning the contrasting natures of the imperialist United States and of the socialist Soviet Union? They ask: To whose benefit are the organizers and elements of these ideological subversions working?

SOVIET-IRANIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION CITED

NC041813 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Dear Listeners, 15 years have passed since the day the agreement on the construction of the Esfahan steel mill training center with Soviet technical assistance was signed. This is an important anniversary in Soviet-Iranian economic cooperation for the training ofa national cadre for Iran.

We know that steel is the major field in which the Soviet Union and Iran have economic cooperation. The only steel mill in Iran with a full production cycle and an annual capacity of 600,000 tons of steel was built with the technical cooperation of Soviet organizations. This unit is now operating successfully, and measures to increase its output to 2 million tons of steel annually are almost completed.

It should not be left unsaid that if a national cadre of experts and skilled workers had not been trained in Iran, the utilization of this plant would not have been possible. A training center was set up in Esfahan to train a workers in steel production, and this center has been operating successfully since 1970.

Soviet-Iranian economic cooperation, based on the principle of equal rights and mutual benefits, assists in solving the problem of training Iran's national cadre. This cooperation started with the signing of agreements between the Soviet Union and Iran on the establishment of a number of training centers in various Iranian cities in the mid-70's. In past years the Soviet Union has assisted Iran in setting up 23 technical vocational centers in Iran where 6,500 people can be trained simultaneously. Experts agree that these vocational centers are among the best of their kind in Iran. In addition to the Esfahan steel mill training centers, the Arak machinery plant training center, the Esfahan construction training center and the Kerman mines training center, there are vocational training centers in industry, mining, construction and irrigation.

The training of a national cadre is one of the most fruitful fields in Soviet-Iranian economic cooperation and has a bright future. There are possibilities for the expansion of cooperation between the two countries in installing and equipping vocational technical centers to train skilled workers, technicians and head artisans. This will lead to the further development of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the strengthening of its economic independence.

PRAVDA ON ESCALATION OF INTERVENTION IN ANGOLA

PM061441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Extending Scale of Aggression"]

[Text] Luanda 31 Aug -- Racist South Africa's military is extending the scale of aggression against Angola. According to an Angolan Defense Ministry report, South African troops which are occupying part of the Angolan province of Cunene have begun to regroup with a view to beginning a new offensive deep into the republic's territory. In particular, a motorized South African brigade deployed in Cunene has taken up new positions for a further advance northward in the country, into Huila Province.

At present 5,500 South African soldiers are taking part in combat operations in southern Angola, as well as bandits from the anti-Angolan puppet groupings UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the FNLA [National Front for the Liberation of Angola]. Another 30,000 or more South African soldiers and also aircraft and heavy artillery are concentrated close to Angola's borders in northern Namibia, which is illegally occupied by the Pretoria regime.

The punitive forces are using "scorched earth" tactics in Angola. Towns and villages destroyed, hundreds of dead and wounded, thousands of homeless civilians, a paralyzed economy in the region subjected to raids -- these are the results of the racists' barbarous aggression against Angola, the Angolan news agency ANGOP writes. Their bloody crimes resemble the Nazis' crimes in the years of World War II and those of the Israeli Zionists in Lebanon, the agency stresses.

Since the start of the large-scale South African aggression against Angola in August of last year, the magazine NOVEMBRO, published here, notes, more than 3,000 incendiary high-explosive, antipersonnel and napalm bombs have been dropped on the Angolan city of Cahama alone. Particular cruelty and sadism, the weekly notes, is displayed by the cutthroats of the 32d Battalion of the South African Army, known as the "Buffalo Battalion" and made up of mercenaries from the United States, Britain, Israel and other countries.

The South African interventionists' aims are well known. They would like to overthrow the legitimate Angolan Government and install in the country a pro-Western puppet regime, which would open the doors wide for the multinational corporations to gain access to the country's natural deposits. This is indicated in particular by facts which have become public about the preparation by South African and American special services of a new plot against Angola, known as operation "Cubango."

According to the Portuguese weekly news magazine EXPRESSO, agents of the South African national intelligence service are now recruiting mercenaries in a number of Western countries with a view to using them, with the support of South African troops, to overthrow the Luanda government.

"Pretoria," the newspaper JORNAL DE ANGOLA writes, "will not succeed in deflecting Angola from its chosen path." The Angolan people will continue the just struggle until the last South African soldier leaves Angolan territory.

RSA LINKAGE OF NAMIBIA, ANGOLA ISSUES ANALYZED

LD072134 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 6 Sep 82

[From the "World Today" program presented by political observer Aleksandr Kaverznev]

[Text] Correspondents from any countries in Luanda warn the world alarmingly about an imminent, massive incursion by RSA troops into Angola. At least 30,000 RSA soldiers and about 300 armored vehicles have already been concentrated on the southern borders of Angola in Namibia.

Sixty RSA combat aircraft have been flown to the border area air base; reconnaissance flights by South African aircraft have been intensified over Angola; the 5,500 RSA soldiers, mercenaries, who have already penetrated into Angola, are preparing large-scale sabotage actions which are meant to facilitate a massive incursion. All this coincides with the forecasts of the Portuguese weekly EXPRESSO which more than a month ago outlined in several articles the "Cubango" operation's plan which was prepared by the RSA and its patrons with the purpose of overthrowing the Angolan Government. The magazine says that the implementation of the plan has been scheduled for mid-September.

U.S. political and diplomatic activity has increased in this part of Africa and former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is there now. Officially, he has come on a private visit, but he does not hide that he will report in detail to current Secretary of State Shultz about his talks with African leaders.

At the center of all these alarming events is the question of granting independence to Namibia. You know that the RSA occupies the country and wants to retain it in one way or another in contradiction to dozens of UN resolutions. In order to withstand the will of the world community you need a pretext or some kind of formal cover. In diplomacy there is an old and tried method of connecting illegal actions with some other faintly-connected problem and telling the world: You solve this problem and we shall then obey you. While others rack their brains over the side problem you can continue with your course for many years, in this case continue the occupation of Namibia and exploit its huge natural resources.

The RSA chose as its pretext the presence in Angola of Cuban units which were called to help in 1976 by the Angolan Government. What is the connection here? Namibian patriots who left their country because of the fierce repressions by RSA occupiers have found refuge in Angolan territory, and are ready to continue the liberation struggle in South-West Africa People's Organization units. The RSA views this organization as its main enemy, hindering its arbitrary rule in Namibia.

A few days ago RSA Prime Minister Pieter Botha said again that he will never allow SWAPO to come to power in Namibia; he thinks it is even better, though he does not say so aloud, to destroy the Namibian patriots physically. For this purpose, disregarding Angolan sovereignty, RSA troops enter Angola and commit atrocities. However that is not enough for Pretoria, which would like to dismember and weaken Angola to the limit, for which purpose it supports the separatist groups fighting against the legitimate government. It would be easier to dismember Angola if there were no Cuban contingent there, and this is how these problems are interconnected.

Now think about the amazing similarity with what is being done by Israel with respect to the Palestinians in Lebanon, with respect to Lebanon itself, and with respect to the Syrian contingent in Lebanon. Tel Aviv and Pretoria are operating according to a single military-political plan, using a single cliche. This is not surprising as they have one main patron and ally -- Washington. It may be bad manners to see the Americans in everything bad and aggressive in the world, but how can you overlook the statements of the South African racists themselves who say that the solution to the problem is fully in the hands of the U.S., and that the RSA Government is unwavering in its decision to undertake anything without firm U.S. guarantees?

The U.S. is playing the first fiddle in the so-called contact group of five Western states which for 2 months has been trying unsuccessfully to mediate in the conflict. In that group itself not all agree with the absurd connection of Namibian independence with the question of the Cuban contingent. The group's activity is not leading to any basic results.

In the meantime, Henry Kissinger, as I have mentioned, is performing a mission in South Africa similar to Habib's mission in the Near East. He talked for a long time to Zambian President Kaunda, and although the details of the talks have not been made public, at every meeting with journalists in Zambia, Namibia and Zimbabwe, Kissinger expressed optimism; Namibia will be independent within a year at the minimum. It is interesting to see what he will say today on his arrival in the racist RSA.

There Pieter Botha, like Begin, scoffs at the United Nations organization. He says that although they have adopted 42 resolutions against us we are waging a struggle against the communist threat on the political, economic and military fronts. Reproaching the West for lack of unified strategy in the struggle against the Marxist offensive, Botha, mildly speaking, enjoys understanding in Washington and is preparing a new attack against Angola.

USSR-ANGOLA COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED 6 SEP

LD071740 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 7 TASS -- A protocol to the Soviet-Angolan agreement on economic and technical cooperation, signed here today, will be a fresh impetus for further development of mutually-beneficial economic relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola. The document was signed for the Soviet side by First Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Vitaliy Morozov, from the Angolan side -- by Minister of Planning and Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of Angola Lopo do Nascimento.

The protocol provides for close cooperation between building and foreign trade organizations of the two countries in comprehensive development of the Angolan province of Malanje. Cooperation in that direction will be developing in agriculture, power engineering, mining industry, transport construction, and also in the sphere of training national Angolan cadres of skilled specialists for work in the national economy of the People's Republic of Angola.

In accordance with the agreement reached, an agricultural laboratory and cotton selection stations, a number of bridges will be built through joint efforts of the two countries in the Malanje Province. The Soviet Union will render assistance to the friendly African republic in prospecting for and development of deposits of building materials, construction in the given area of Angola of an irrigation system, and also ramified energy and water supply systems. Besides, the sides are to undertake steps towards development of a network of vocational training in the People's Republic of Angola. The USSR will conduct in the Malanje Province relevant prospecting work, supply equipment for new Soviet-Angolan projects, depute experienced specialists.

"The documents which were signed today signify the beginning of a new stage in Soviet-Angolan relations," said Lopo do Nascimento at the ceremony of signing the protocol and letters of exchange. "They will signify the concrete putting into life of the programme of Soviet-Angolan cooperation up to 1990."

USSR-ANGOLAN DAM AGREEMENT SIGNED 2 SEP

AB031300 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Angola and the Soviet Union yesterday signed a cooperation agreement in Moscow in which the Soviet Union undertook to construct and maintain a hydroelectric complex in our country to be known as [word indistinct]. The agreement was signed for Angola by the minister of energy and petroleum, who has been on a working visit to the USSR for some days now, while the first vice chairman of the State Committee for External Relations signed for the Soviet Union. The Capanda Dam, which will be constructed in Malange Province, will have a capacity of [number indistinct] kilowatts and will expand Angola's energy potential.

UK 'PROVOCATION' IN S. ATLANTIC REPORTED

LD012240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] In the Falkland/Malvinas Islands, work on creating a major military base is proceeding at full speed. The REUTER agency notes that this base is designed to expand the sphere of activity of the North Atlantic bloc and to spread its control to the southern latitudes of the Atlantic. At the same time Great Britain is continuing its provocative actions against Argentina. A British military helicopter's flight over two Argentinian fishing ships has brought a decisive protest from the Argentine Government. This provocation was perpetrated outside the so-called 200-mile war zone which was unilaterally established by London around the archipelago in violation of the existing international norms during the Anglo-Argentine conflict. This is not the first case of British warplanes and helicopters carrying out provocative flights over Argentine ships in the South Atlantic. The REUTER cable says that Argentina has asked for a plenary conference of representatives of nonaligned countries at the United Nations organization to be conveyed in in order to discuss the situation in the South Atlantic. This meeting is planned for the second half of September.

CASTRO SENDS TELEGRAM TO BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV

LD071902 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] A telegram from Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz has arrived addressed to Comrades Brezhnev and Tikhonov. On behalf of the Cuban people, the Communist Party and government of the republic, the telegram says, I express thanks to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government and people for the fraternal and warm congratulations on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the raid on the Moncada Barracks.

DISBANDING OF MOSCOW 'HELSINKI GROUP' ANNOUNCED

LD080856 Hamburg DPA in German 0824 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow 8 Sep (DPA) -- The Moscow "Helsinki Group" has disbanded. The association of Soviet human rights activists, which has uncovered violations of human rights in the USSR during the last 8 years, recently was reduced to three members through arrests. Yelena Bonner, the wife of the banned Nobel Prize winner Andrey Sakharov, revealed this decision on Wednesday in Moscow.

On Monday, charges were preferred against one of the still free members, the 75-year-old dissident lawyer Sofya Kallistratova, for her activities for the group. "Under these circumstances, the group can no longer fulfill the tasks it took on and is forced by pressure from the authorities to cease its work," said Yelena Bonner, Sofia Kallistratova and Naum Mayman. Other Helsinki groups in the Ukraine, Lithuania, Georgia and Armenia have already been smashed by arrests.

COUNCIL OF MINSTERS EXAMINES DRAFT PLAN, BUDGET

PM080907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 82 p 2

[TASS report: "In the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A USSR Council of Ministers session held 1 September examined the draft USSR state plan for economic and social development and USSR state budget for 1983. Reports were delivered on these questions by N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and V.F. Grabuzov, USSR minister of finance. Taking part in the discussion of the drafts were chairmen of union republic councils of ministers, USSR ministers, chairmen of USSR state committees and other members of the USSR Government.

The USSR Council of Ministers instructed the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium to continue work on the draft USSR State Plan for Economic and Social Development and USSR State Budget for 1983 with the participation of the chairman of union republic councils of ministers, ministers and leaders of USSR departments, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) and May (1982) plenums and the instructions of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on questions of the country's economic and social development and to make provision for an all-round increase in the efficiency of social production and on this basis a further growth in the people's living standard and the strengthening of the country's economic and defense might.

During further work on the draft plan special attention must be directed toward the maximum possible utilization of the reserves which exist in the national economy, the growth of labor productivity, the increase of production volumes, the improvement of the quality of output and reduction of prime costs, the implementation of the strictest thrift policy in the use of fuel, electricity, metals, timber and other material resources and the elimination of all kinds of losses and nonproductive expenditure.

Measures must be implemented to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the targets set by the USSR Food Program, the strengthening of the material and technical base of agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex and the improvement of the work of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. It is necessary to make provision for a significant increase in consumer goods output, an improvement in quality and product mix, the acceleration of the creation of new goods and an increase in their output and the expansion of all types and volumes of services to the population.

It is proposed to implement additional measures everywhere to increase the effectiveness of capital investments; limit the numbers of newly commerced construction projects; reduce the volume of uncompleted construction work; concentrate material, manpower and financial resources on construction sites and projects scheduled for completion in 1983 and ensure their commissioning; and also to do the necessary groundwork for the commissioning of capacities in 1984.

A substantial improvement is required in the work of all types of transport, above all railroad transport, as well as a reduction in idle time and empty runs by transport facilities and in nonrational freight shipments, so as to ensure the conditions for steady, stable production activity by enterprises and organizations.

The USSR Council of Ministers session stressed the importance of speeding up the introduction of scientific and technical achievements into production, developing and assimilating new types of output, means of mechanization and automation and progressive techniques, ceasing the production of obsolete articles, increasing the return on scientific research and improving the scientific organization of labor. Mention was made of the paramount significance of speeding up the transfer of the economy onto a path of intensive development and implementing measures to strengthen autonomous financing and state, plan and labor discipline in all components of the national economy, develop socialist competition and increase working people's creative activeness.

A concluding speech was delivered at the session by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

KUZNETSOV CHAIRS SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

LD071554 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, a routine session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held in the Kremlin today.

The presidium discussed and adopted a decision on the tasks of soviets of people's deputies in increasing the production and improving the quality of consumer goods. It defines the directions, proceeding from the instructions of the 26th CPSU Congress, of work in this area of all sectors of the soviets, their executive and distributive organs, standing commissions and deputies. The need was indicated for regular reviews of the question of production of mass demand goods at sessions of soviets of people's deputies, sessions of their executive committees and standing commissions, paying unfailing attention to monitoring the fulfillment of plan tasks and socialist pledges; for enhancing exactingness on economic leaders; for systematically informing the population of the progress of fulfillment of decisions of the soviets and electors' orders on these matters.

Then the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium examined the question of the work of soviets of people's deputies of the Turkmen SSR in developing housing construction and public and consumer services to the rural population in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May 1982 plenum.

The Presidium also examined the question of the implementation of the requirements of legislation about the maintenance and reproduction of fish reserves and increasing production of fish in internal reservoirs for increasing the country's food resources. The adopted decision points to the need to step up monitoring on the part of soviets of people's deputies and other empowered state bodies of observance of the requirements of legislation on the maintenance and reproduction of fish reserves.

There was discussion of the question of work of soviets of people's deputies of the Uzbek SSR in ensuring the fulfillment of the requirements of legislation on care for mothers and children and awards to mothers of large families.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium examined and approved the results of the visits by delegations of the SSR Supreme Soviet which in August 1982 visited Algeria, Jordan, the PDRY, Morocco, Syria and Tunisia, with the aim of setting out the principled attitude of the Soviet Union in connection with Israel's aggression in Lebanon.

According to a report by Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the necessary changes in models of award documents have been raised in accordance with the general situation on orders, medals and titles of honor of the USSR. The session also examined some other questions of state life.

Taking part in the discussion on the questions on the agenda were Comrades Grishin and Romanov, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrades Polyakov, Imashev, Gilashvili, Khalilov, Sarkisov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Musin, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Salimov, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; leaders of several ministries, state committees and departments of the USSR.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES GORKOM ON POLITICAL WORK

LD040224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Today at a meeting of the aktiv of the Moscow Gorkom discussion took place on tasks to further perfect political-education work among the working people in the city in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the instructions and recommendations of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, delivered a report.

In the report and in speeches it was stressed that shaping the personality of the new man is considered by the party to be one of the chief trends of communist construction and an important condition of its successes. Taking part in the work of the meeting was Comrade Tyazhelnikov, chief of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

KUNAYEV ATTENDS ARKALYK PARTY AKTIV MEETING

LD072116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] A meeting of the oblast party and economic aktiv was held today in Arkalyk. Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee, spoke at the meeting. He dwelt on the immediate tasks linked with gathering the harvest. He talked about raising the pace of grain-crop harvesting, of its transportation and reception at elevators, and of preventing harvest losses. Comrade Kunayev visited a number of farms on Turgayskaya Oblast.

DEMICHEV AT KAZAKH DRAMA GROUP'S PERFORMANCE

PM061413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Theater Success"]

[Text] The M. Avezov Academic Theater of Drama has demonstrated the achievements of Kazakh theatrical art in Moscow. Its tour, devoted to the USSR's 60th anniversary and the 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's voluntary affiliation to Russia, ended 31 August.

A performance of A. Chekhov's play "Uncle Vanya" was given. This is the first production of Chekhov's play on the Kazakh stage. It was produced by the theater's chief producer, People's Artist of the USSR A. Mambetov. The performance, which was a great success, was attended by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture.

ACADEMICIAN DESCRIBES SOCIOLOGICAL SURVEYS

AU031230 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Sep 82 p 6

[Interview with Timon Ryabushkin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and director of the academy's Sociological Research Institute: "The Main Directions of Sociological Research; Society and Sociology"; date and place not given]

[Text] The USSR pays a great attention to the research of sociologists who study topical problems, processes and trends in the development of Soviet society.

Timon Ryabushkin, director of the Sociological Research Institute attached to the USSR Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, speaks with Aleksandr Sapsay, correspondent of the NOVOSTI news agency, about the main directions of scientific research, the results of the analysis of the latest sociological research among the population and the theoretical works of Soviet scientists.

[Question] Please, do tell us about the Soviet system of scientific institutions engaged in sociological research.

[Answer] This system was established in the sixties. The Sociological Research Institute attached to the USSR Academy of Sciences, founded in 1968, has become the leading sociological institute. In addition to this institute, sociological research in the Soviet Union is being conducted by more than 70 scientific departments, sectors and laboratories of the USSR Academy of Sciences and republic-level academies, as well as by ministry-controlled [rezortne] scientific-research institutes, by laboratories of enterprises and production associations [zdruzeni], institutes, centers and councils for sociological research attached to party, trade union, Komsomol and other organizations. There are big sociological schools in Leningrad, Novosibirsk, Sverdlovsk, Vilnius, Minsk, Kiev, Tallin and Tbilisi. Also the network of sociological laboratories at the country's various higher institutes of learning has been markedly expanded in recent years.

[Question] What, in your opinion, is the special feature of the research conducted by Soviet scientists-sociologists?

[Answer] Mainly that scientists-sociologists elaborate the fundamental and peripheral problems pertaining to the development of socialist society on the basis of three types of data at once. These are data provided by social statistics. Further, there are the results of mass surveys [ankety] which make it possible to ascertain the views of the people and their assessment of the most topical problems of social life, the structure and dynamism of the population's needs and their value and social orientation. And then there is the information about the actual behavior of people in specific situations in everyday life.

In addition problems connected with the continuous drawing closer of classes and social groups, with the socialist way of life, demographic processes, social planning and forecasting, with work and leisure time, with youth and pensioners and other problems are also part of the sociologists' work. Today the endeavors of the country's scientific and sociological institutes, including the Sociological Research Institute attached to the USSR Academy of Sciences, are concentrating on the elaboration and analysis of these topical problems of the development of Soviet society.

The results of scientific research, the specific proposals and recommendations of scientists are then forwarded to party and state organizations and to institutions with which they conducted this research. These organizations and institutions then take into consideration the sociological analyses in their further work.

[Question] Please, do tell us about the results of the sociologists' most important research, with which we will be acquainted in the nearest future.

[Answer] In my opinion, the extensive survey of the views of the Soviet people about their way of life falls into this category. During that survey sociologists studied the assessments and views of people of various categories on their work conditions, culture, way of life and their value orientation. The survey was carried out in the majority of the country's districts. More than 2,000 scientific workers took part. In addition, workers of about 30 of the country's scientific, party and state organizations also took part. The Scientific Council of the Sociological Research Institute preliminarily discussed the research project "The Situation and the Main Trends of the Soviet People's Way of Life."

So far material from only seven spheres has been processed, but even now we can talk about some results. For example, between 52 and 73 percent of the people (according to region) reported that they began to be materially much better off in the past 5-year plan. And 48 to 63 percent reported that their housing conditions had improved during that period (according to the volume of housing construction), and 57 to 68 percent are of the opinion that their standard of living has distinctly improved.

The survey reveals that the feeling of social optmism and faith in the future is intrinsic in the Soviet people. The opinion of the majority is that this feeling is "a characteristic feature of the Soviet people's way of life." And therefore they also answered the sociologists' question: "How big, in your opinion, is the percentage of people with faith in the future among those you meet daily?" -- 96.7 percent said that this faith in the future is intrinsic in the majority of their acquaintances.

"Social Indicators of the Development of the Workers Class" is another extensive research of the Sociological Research Institute. It was done by the section of the institute headed by Dr Gennadiy Osipov. The data gained from the survey among workers in seven of the country's regions showed a convincing picture of the existence of and the rapid growth in the number of highly skilled workers operating complex technology, of workers with secondary vocational and often even with university-level education. According to the data yielded by the research, this group of workers displays certain features of the production intelligentsia. Increased work standards, the mastery of several trades, a high degree of social activity, wide professional and cultural interests are characteristice of them....

[Question] How are the scientific sociological works implemented in practice?

[Answer] Using the language of philosophy, extensive all-union and regional research of Soviet sociologists makes it possible to ascertain the general and the particular in the country's economic and social processes, form a clearer picture about topical problems and determine the way to overcome them. Systematic public opinion surveys yield clear practical results in several topical directions. For example, the comprehensive, specifically sociological survey of the way of life of the country's agrarian population, carried out by workers of the Sociological Research Institute. On the basis of the results of the survey they have put together a sociological prognosis until the year 2000. That research has found a practical application: For several years now it has been successfully employed, for example, by the Gosstroy of the USSR. Research into the breakdown of time has revealed considerable reserves for its more rational utilization, especially as regards women.

The work of sociologists has also helped the USSR Academy of Sciences to prepare the "Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress and Its Social Consequences Until the Year 2000." And the results of the research into the influence of scientific-technical progress on the social development of the workers class in Gorkiy have made it possible to gain knowledge of the positive processes which occurred in 15 years.

On the basis of the sociological inquiry into the needs of the working people in Sverdlovsk, Omsk and many other regions, future-oriented plans have been worked out for the development of cultural institutions until 1990. One could name a great many examples of this kind.

[Question] Please, do tell us about the most interesting publications of your institute.

[Answer] The institute's publications reflect practically the whole range of real [realne] problems which exist or arise in the process of the development of the socialist society. Therefore it is not surprising that many works which at first glance appear to be specifically scientific -- works, such as for example, the "Sociologists' Manual," the "Social Indicators of the Soviet Society's Way of Life," the "Institute of Higher Learning as a Factor of Change of the Social Structure of Advanced Socialist Society" and many other works published by Soviet publishing houses, have evoked interest not only in scientific circles.

The problem of the development of agricultural production is important in the country's life today, and also Soviet sociologists have been contributing to its solution. From the results of surveys among the agrarian population scientists of our institute have prepared the papers "Sociology of Soviet Rural Areas or Rural Areas in Conditions of Integration," "The Non-Black Earth Zone: Social Problems of the Present Day Rural Areas," "Social Structure of the Agrarian Population in the USSR in the Stage of Advanced Socialism," which will help to resolve in practice the topical tasks of the eighties.

PRAVDA ON NATIONAL RELATIONS, SOCIAL POLICY

PM020905 Moscos PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 82 pp 2-3

[Doctor of Philosophical Sciences A. Zdravomyslov article: "The CPSU's Social Policy and National Relations" -- words in all capitals denote boldface type as published]

[Text] In the course of building a new society in our country, questions of further rapprochement between the socialist nations in the bosom of the unified international family, that new historical community of people -- the Soviet people -- are gaining increasing significance in the policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. This progressive process is natural for socialism. The Communist Party's Leninist nationalities policy is based on careful consideration of common and specific interests and ensures full trust between people of different nationalities. It is incompatible with any ill-considered, voluntarist actions in this extremely complex, delicate sphere of social relations, where it is essential to know how to calculate the level of awareness of the interests of the whole people and the extent of development of the population's political culture.

At the same time, it would be incorrect and erroneous to underestimate the new growths in the sphere of national relations that are characteristic of mature socialism; the role and significance of the unified national economic complex, the political factors of the cohesion of the whole people, the process of rapprochement between national cultures and so forth. And it would be absolutely wrong to deliberately ignore these new trends or to create artificial barriers to their development for the sake of preserving national originality regardless of its social and class content.

In November 1919, in his notes at the conference of delegates of the Second All-Russian Congress of Communist Organizations of the Peoples of the East, V.I. Lenin formulated the main demands on the implementation of the nationalities policy in the conditions of the multinational socialist state. He noted the need:

First, to take account of "EACH NATION'S CONCRETE ISSUES according to its level of development, particular features and so forth";

Second, "to combine the territorial principle and the extraterritorial principle";

Third, to ensure the "closest alliance with the Russian WORKING PEOPLE'S masses" ("Complete Collected Works," vol 39, p 462).

These three principles retain their significance to this day.

1.

The basic processes determined our society's entry into the phase of mature socialism -- the socialization of production and labor, the improvement in the people's well-being, education and culture, the restructuring of man's residential environment (urbanization) -- led to substantial changes in all aspects of Soviet people's life. In recent decades the population's financial income has increased considerably, housing conditions have improved and the system of pension provision has become applicable to the whole people; the mass information system has developed at an unprecedented rate, and each young person's opportunities for a conscious choice of profession have extended; great scope has opened up for the operation of the law of changing labor, which helps form a harmonious, comprehensively developed personality.

These social processes have taken place -- albeit at different levels of intensity -- in all our country's republics, and have been accompanied by a leveling of their standards of economic and cultural development. How have they affected national relations?

Let us note at once that those republics that were among the national backwaters have taken particularly great steps forward. There are no such backwaters now. "In our country," it is noted in the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, "mature socialist social relations have been established, and the task of leveling the Soviet republic's standards of economic development has been resolved in the main." The idea of the equality of nations in sociopolitical terms has been implemented. Substantial shifts have taken place in the sphere of national self-awareness. The vast majority of our country's citizens have assimilated the ideology of internationalism, and national affiliation plays a smaller role in the system of day-to-day living. At the same time, interest in national culture and the history of each people has increased considerably. Lastly, the potential for the practice of internation relations has been extended, and internation ties between our country's republics and peoples have strengthened. This has helped destroy the negative national and ethnic stereotypes that formerly influenced the nature of internation relations.

At the same time, the further rapprochement of all classes and social groups in Soviet society continues, and the boundaries between them are being eroded on the basis of the adoption by all strata of the population of the interests and ideals of the working class. The social structures of the populations in all the republics have become, if not identical, at least of the same type, so that differences in social class nature have virtually lost their association with national peculiarities.

However, the existing social differences can still be regarded, in the ordinary person's perception, as being national in nature. For instance, differences in living standards between individual regions of the country are sometimes interpreted in precisely this spirit by some people.

Any competitive situations, from sports contests to the competition in VUZ entrance examinations, can also offend national feelings similarly, for a number of reasons. So, when devoting attention to questions of the nationalities policy in the conditions of developed socialism, it is necessary to consider not only its social aspects but its sociopsychological aspects.

At the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted that "the dynamics of the development of such a large multinational state as ours gives rise to many problems requiring sensitive attention from the party. For instance, it is well known that the interests of the development of Soviet society as a whole and of all the country's republics and all its nations and ethnic groups require the accelerated development of a number of regions of the RSFSR, in particular the Non-Chernozem Zone and the regions of the Baykal-Amur Railroad, West Siberia and the Far East.

Here, of course, a comprehensive study of migration processes is essential in order to regulate them in a planned way. The same task arises in connection with the transfer of the national economy to primarily intensive factors of economic growth. The migration policy today -- a part of social policy -- is called upon to ensure a higher level of what the demographers call "acclimatization" [prizhivayemost] in regions acutely in need of manpowers; at the same time, it must create economic and social incentives to stimulate migration from regions where there is a manpower surplus.

The interests of the republics' indigenous population, who have their own specific requirements in the sphere of language, culture and way of life, also require great attention from party and state organs.

2.

The Communist Party's social policy, which ensures rapprochement between classes and social groups within Soviet society, is a reliable guarantee of the further consolidation of trust and friendship between our motherland's nations and ethnic groups. In the conditions of developed socialism, the nationwide nature of this policy emerges increasingly vividly. Many questions of the republics' social development are resolved on the basis of resources from the state budget, the resources of the whole people.

The tasks in the social policy sphere put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress are similar and analogous in content for all the republics. Great work lies ahead everywhere, for instance, in eliminating unskilled, hard labor, in improving distribution relations, and in shutting off sources of unearned income and eradicating all that hinders the formation of the new person -- in other words, work aimed at further strengthening the material and spiritual foundations of the socialist way of life and at completing the restructuring of all social relations on the collectivist principles that are inherent in the new system.

At the same time, the fact that these tasks are of the same type does not mean they are completely uniform or identical. Each republic, each party organization has specific priorities in its activity, determined by the particular features of the republic or region of the country -- say, its place in the resolution of the Food Program and other statewide tasks, the level of development and correlation of various sectors of the national economy, the proportions of urban and rural population and so forth.

The party's requirement is that in implementing the tasks of social policy, account is taken not only of a particular republic's economic characteristics but of the unique nature of the demographic processes taking place in that republic and the dynamics of the population's reproduction and development. It is in this sphere that substantial differences persist, lying, in particular, in the prevalence of this or that type of family relationship -- the traditional multigeneration family or the so-called nuclear family (parents and children of the first generation). Depending on this, the republic's population is observed to be ageing or young, and the proportion of the population that is economically active is greater or smaller.

Every demographic situation engenders its own sociocultural problems. The preservation of the traditional, multigeneration family, as a rule, does not promote the development of new forms of way of life or the involvement of women in active productive activity. It is often accompanied by insufficient migrationary mobility of the population and the preservation of customs hindering young people from leaving their homes. The resolution of national economic problems is better ensured when it is backed up by an increase in the proportion of the population that is economically active. In regions where the situation is different, the task of demographic policy is to stimulate the birth rate. As a rule the population of these regions of the country is characterized by a higher level of personal well-being, partly because many families practice birth control.

The development of the masses' sociopolitical and labor activeness and the cultivation of a new attitude toward labor and socialist ownership are important tasks for the party's social policy. Here decisive significance is attached to the level of organization of labor and the creation of conditions that will encourage every person to work to the limit of his capabilities. And this is a basic principle of socialism: Does it not sometimes happen that we direct preferential attention to its second aprt -- "to each according to his labor" -- and forget the first part -- "from each according to his abilities"? The efficient utilization of all the social resources of the growth in labor productivity -- resources aimed precisely at the fullest possible realization of workers' capabilities -- presupposes both an improvement in their skills and the rational utilization of this skilled labor. There are many reserves here in every republic and in every region.

Take just one example, one aspect of the matter. Among the overall mass of workers and employees the proportion of specialists with higher or secondary specialized education is 25.4 percent. This means that every fourth person employed in the national economy is a specialist.

These indicators are often rightly perceived as a major achievement of socialism. But does not such an abundance of specialists in the national economy also attest to the underestimation of skilled labor? For many specialists are specialists in name only: they perform work quite out of keeping with the education they have received. The results of using degree specialists in jobs demanding semiskilled labor also appear very ambiguous from this viewpoint. Certain writers are inclined to see here only a positive phenomenon attesting to the making of a new type of worker and, of course, to the advancement of the process of the comprehensive development of the individual. There are grounds for this. But how about the fall in the prestige of skilled labor? It has an adverse effect on shaping a new attitude toward labor. In addition, such disproportions in the system of training cadres, particularly those with higher education, also cause economic harm to the state.

I believe that the time has come to raise the question of more optimal relations among workers with different qualifications in the structure of the employed population, as well as the question of substantially increasing demands on VUZ graduates obtaining a higher education diploma. During the first 3 years they could be used more widely not only in the places where they receive higher education but also, when necessary, in other republics. This, apart from everything else, would help intensify the processes of internation relations and to distribute cadres among the country's republics and regions in closer connection with the needs of the national economy.

3.

Under the conditions of developed socialism, above all by virtue of the great intensiveness of migratory processes and the increase in the multinational nature of the republics' population, the aforementioned Leninist demand relating to the need to combine the territorial and extraterritorial principles in the nationalities policy is becoming more urgent. In addition to the statewide measures to develop the economies and cultures of all the republics and the USSR as a whole, it is necessary to regulate internation relations at the level of individual territorial units and production collectives whose national composition is becoming increasingly varied.

In order to carry out more purposeful work on patriotic and internation education it is necessary to know also the level of development of relations of comradeship among people of different nationalities, the level of cohesiveness of national groups and, accordingly, the nature of these groups' ties with their native lands. This is particularly important for practical work in the newly forming internation collectives of major construction projects, above.all in regions of intensive new industrial development.

The correct organization of the whole business of internation and patriotic education is hardly possible without studying the historically conditioned social and psychological features of nations and ethnic groups. One way or another they reflect the history and way of life of the peoples, traditions of education and national-ethnic symbolism, which impart national specificity to the process of the socialization and making of the individual. Awareness of belonging to a nation is cultivated in an individual together with the ability to talk, with the mastering of his native tongue. Taking this into account, it is possible to understand the great social significance of bilingualism or multilingualism in the practice of internation intercourse. Here I am speaking not only of mastering Russian as a language of internation intercourse -- which undoubtedly accords with the interests of the development of every nation and every republic -- but also of representatives of the Russian nationality mastering the language of the peoples on whose territory they are living.

In our society the individual's national traits no longer occupy a wholly dominant position in the process of interpersonal relations. But this certainly does not mean they have ceased to play any role whatever here. Such an assessment of the state of affairs would be unrealistic.

When studying the practice of internation relations it is important to distinguish people's normative ideas, that is, their ideas of what these relations should be like, the degree of their assimilation of the general principles of socialist ideology, and the real conduct and real structure of relations and ties.

The overwhelming majority of Soviet citizens of any nationality do not attach special significance to the nationality of their friends, acquaintances and work comrades. However, national motifs also occupy a definite place among the objectively evolving relations and interests. Thus, a study of a number of multinational industrial enterprises in Tbilisi revealed that between 17 and 34 percent of the working people maintain personal friendly ties with representatives not only of their own nationality but of other nationalities as well. And between 57 and 84 percent of the people questioned pointed to the existence of such ties with representatives of their own nationality.

National narrowness is being eliminated not only from labor relations but also from the everyday life of Soviet people. The results of a study of the practice of internation relations in Dagestan are of interest in this connection: Approximately 38 percent of the families studied converse with children in their native tongue, and 62 percent primarily in the language of internation relations; of a large number of marriages chosen at random for study, between 34 and 59 percent were contracted between representatives of different nationalities. Such facts convincingly show that the ideas of internation relations are strongly asserting themselves in working people's habits and everyday relationships.

The Communist Party's social policy is Marxism-Leninism in action. It relies on comprehensive and in-depth study of the social processes occurring in the society of mature socialism and expresses the fundamental interests of the people's masses. Its tasks, formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress, are common to all the republics and all the nations and ethnic groups of our multinational motherland.

LATVIAN PETROLEUM PRODUCTS CHAIRMAN NAMED

WA071530 [Editorial Report] Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian on 28 August publishes on page 3 two Latvian Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees: one appointing Evgeniy Petrovich Dyachkov chairman of the Latvian SSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products and the other freeing Vladimir Petrovich Dyatchin from his duties as chairman of this committee in connection with his retirement.

REPORTAGE ON OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY WORKERS' DAY

Oil Industry Praised

LD032236 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] A festive meeting today devoted to the All-Union Oil and Gas Industry Workers' Day, which will be celebrated in our country on Sunday, 5 September. It was held in Moscow's Kremlin Palace of Congresses.

Comrade Shcherbina, minister for the construction of petroleum and gas industry, said in his report that not one industrially developed country in the world has been achieving such rates of growth in the fuel and energy sphere as the Soviet Union. In the period 1961-1980 alone oil extraction in our country quadrupled, while gas extraction went up almost 10-fold and electricity generation 4.4-fold. The leading position in the fuel and energy complex is occupied by the oil industry.

Back in 1974 our country took the lead in the world for oil extraction and has since then held fast to its leadership. In speaking about the gas industry one cannot but be delighted at the truly headlong pace of its growth. At the present time, perhaps, there is no more dynamically developing branch of the national economy. In the present 5-year plan period alone it was planned to increase gas extraction by 200 billion cubic meters, but if one is to judge by the way the planned task is being carried out that target will be surpassed.

Dolgikh, Others Attend Meeting

LD040242 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] A festive meeting today was devoted to All-Union Oil and Gas Industry Workers' Day, which will be marked in our country on Sunday 5 September. It was held in Moscow's Kremlin Palace of Congresses.

In the Presidium were Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komosomol Central Committee; chiefs of a number of ministries and departments; frontranking production workers; visitors in socialist competition; and public representatives.

A report was given by V. Shcherbina, minister for the construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises. The speakers stressed that in the consolidation of the economic potential of the country, the workers of the oil and gas industry are making a weighty contribution. At the festive meeting, innovators and the best production workers were awarded the titles of prizewinners of Soviet trade union prizes, and given diplomas named after outstanding workers in the industry.

Margulov on Gas Extraction

LD041900 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Statement by R.D. Margulov, first deputy minister of the gas industry -- date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] Soviet gas workers are increasing extraction of natural gas year by year under difficult conditions. They have arrived at their holiday [All-Union Oil and Gas Industry Workers Day] with good results. Over 8 months the national economy has received 5.5 billion cubic meters of gas above plan.

It is gratifying to note that collectives of all all-union industrial associations have without exception exceeded the tasks set. The chief task of the current year is to achieve the level of 500 billion cubic meters in gas extraction. This is no simple task. We have to resolve complex engineering and technical problems, and bring new production capacities into operation on time, primarily, such giant gas pipelines as Urengoy-Petrovsk and Urengoy-Novopskov.

Work is on the boil along the whole length of the route of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod trunk line to build and bring it into operation ahead of schedule. In Turkmenia, the big new Sovetabad deposit is being developed at top speed on the basis of advanced equipment and technology. In Uzbekistan, facilities for extracting and processing gas at the Mubarek gas complex are being expanded. In the Orenburgskaya Oblast, highly efficient technological processes to increase extraction of valuable products from gas are being broadly introduced. In the Ukraine, a whole range of new progressive engineering and scientific development for intensifying extraction of gas and enhancing the utilization of gas condensate is being introduced on a broad industrial scale. In the Caspian, new oil and gas deposits at depths of 6,000-6,500 meters are being developed.

The Soviet Union has a powerful raw materials base in western Siberia. Great prospects are also opening up in other parts of the country. On the basis of this, and constantly implementing the program that has been drafted for a further technical reequiping of the industry and for raising the efficiency and quality of all our work, we look to the future with confidence.

Maltsev on Petroleum Industry

OW071435 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0410 GMT on 5 September carries the scheduled 15-minute program entitled "Today is Petroleum and Gas Industry Workers Day," featuring an interview with Nikolay Alekseyevich Maltsev, USSR minister of the petroleum industry.

The program begins with shots of oil complexes and petroleum industry workers. An interview with Maltsev by journalist Igor Samoylov follows, in which Maltsev notes the workers' achievmenets and their generally high productivity as well as some collectives which have not reached targets.

Maltsev notes the effective oil pipeline system in the USSR and sees more economical use of oil in the future. Answering Samoylov's question on the industry's contribution to the food program, Maltsev says the industry has more than 33,000 head of cattle and 1 million head of poultry and supplies approximately 15-17 percent of its agricultural product requirements. The interview is interspersed with video segments showing housing and social conditions at Netyanye Kamni in the Caspian Sea and Nizhnevartovsk in Khanty-Mansiyskiy National Okrug.

The program ends with Maltsev greeting industry workers on Petroleum and Gas Industry Workers Day.

OIL MINISTER CITES PLANNED OUTPUT FIGURES

LD050818 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 5 TASS -- The Soviet Union's oil output (including gas condensate) is to reach 630 million tonnes in 1985. The USSR minister of the oil Industry Nikolay Maltsev writes today in the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA about how this economic task of major importance is being decided.

He stressed that western Siberia had become the main fuel base in the country. The Siberian oil fields now account for half of the entire output of oil. The oil output in the region more than doubled in the past five-year period and the first year of the present one while the sinking of wells increased nearly four-fold.

The minister reported that the famous Samotlor deposit now reached the design output. The main increment is now to be obtained from the areas lying far from transport routes and from the already existing production bases. The development of no less than 30 new deposits is to be started during the five-year period in the marshy taiga. Large oil extraction facilities are to be built. Many thousand of kilometres or communications -- highways, pipelines, electric transmission lines, etc. -- are to be laid out.

The implementation of the five-year plan in the oil industry depends on the rate of construction of new oil-extracting facilities, Maltsev said.

130 million metres of oil wells is to be sunk within five years, double the figure for the previous five-year period. The volume of works will increase particularly in western Siberia, western Kazakhstan and the north of the European part of the USSR.

The minister emphasised the need of a fuller oil recovery. He said that priority must be given to new methods of enhancing oil recovery -- the chemical and thermal impact on oil fields.

Tests and industrial work for the use of these methods in oil fields were already held in different areas of the USSR.

Great attention is now paid to the solution of social questions, creation of good housing and living conditions for oil workers in western Siberia. About one million square metres of housing will be built in Siberian towns and settlements before the end of the year. New schools, hospitals, pre-school institutions, stores, canteens and preventoriums [as received] will be completed.

GREATER USE OF CASINGHEAD GAS TO BE SOUGHT

PM061449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 82 p 2

[Unattributed report under the rubric "After Criticism": "The 'Oil Cinderella'"]

[Text] That was the headline used in PRAVDA of 24 June for an article on shortcomings in the use of casinghead gas in Tyumen deposits. As A. Valikhanov, deputy minister at the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, reported, the ministry examined the article. The questions it raised are relevant.

A number of major projects were constructed for the collection, processing and transportation of gas during the 10th 5-Year Plan years, including some in West Siberia. Thanks to the efforts of oilmen, gas processing workers and construction and installation workers, the use of petroleum gas improved considerably. But the state of affairs cannot be considered satisfactory.

In 1982 about 30 percent of petroleum gas is still not being utilized in West Siberia. This is due to a number of factors, first and foremost laggardness in the construction of projects for the collection, transportation and processing of petroleum gas. In the period 1976-1980, while the plan for construction and installation work in the gas sector amounted to R947 million, work worth only R666 million was done. Gas refineries were commissioned behind schedule. Because of the slow construction of the Tobolsk petrochemicals complex and also the lack of transportation capacities, the plan for the production of unstable gasoline was not fulfilled.

The collegium of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry has examined and passed and the USSR Gosplan State Expoerts Commission has approved a "scheme for the collection and transportation of petroleum gas and the deployment and loading of gas refineries in West Siberia through 1990." It is planned to be using more than 85 percent of casinghead gas by the end of the current 5-year plan.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 7 SEP REPORTED

LD080322 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 7 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

In Kuybyshevskaya Oblast autumn sowing has been completed. This year winter (grain) crops cover 440,000 hectares -- 1/4 more than in 1981. (0104 GMT)

To date, grain has been harvested from an area of 1.25 million hectares in Omskaya Oblast. This is 2/3 of the entire grain acreage. The weather is favoring the machine operators. Machine operators of Krasnoyarskiy Kray have brought harvesting of grain up to 46,000 hectares per 24 hours. Krasnodarskiy Kray is starting to harvest corn. This crop covers 346,000 hectares -- 143,000 hectares more than in 1981. A good harvest is expected everywhere. (0204 GMT)

Harvesting in Orenburgskaya Oblast has virtually been completed. Only in the east of the oblast, in the areas where the Virgin Lands are being cultivated, does grain remain to be harvested. (0400 GMT)

In Bashkirskaya ASSR 1 million tons of grain have been delivered to the state. Sales of grain to the state continue. (1000 GMT)

The winter crop area in the Ukraine covers over 11 million hectares. (1330 GMT)

Harvesting of millet and buckwheat has ended in Rostovskaya Oblast. The area was some 30,000 hectares, 1.5 times more than last year. Best yields are over 35 quintals per hectare. In Mamanganskaya Oblast, the plan for procurement of cucurbits has been fulfilled early with over 22,500 tons of top-quality produce reaching procurement points. (1530 GMT)

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS HARVESTING PROGRESS

PM031001 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 Aug 82 p 1

[Unattributed agricultural review: "From Field to Elevator"]

[Excerpt] By the beginning of the last 5-day period of August, 38.5 million hectares of grain had been cut in the RSFSR -- more than 55 percent of the sown area. Some 32.5 million hectares had been threshed. In the Non-Chernozem Zone 45 percent of the sown area has been cut. Harvest work is proceeding smoothly on farms in Ryazanskaya Oblast where 3/4 of the sown area has already been cut. The threshing is followed by the shipment of the grain to the elevators -- more than 500,000 tons has already been sent. Some 67 percent of the crop has been cut in Mordovskaya ASSR, along with 61 percent in Tulskaya Oblast and 60 percent in Orlovskaya. At the same time, kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kostromskaya Oblast have cut only 12 percent and the figures for Yaroslavskaya and Kalininskaya Oblasts are 13 and 14 percent, respectively. The experience of leading farms shows that the right way to raise the rate and quality of harvesting is to increase the daily output per combine by operating a shift system and by ensuring reliable technical servicing.

The harvesting process in the country's eastern parts must not stop for even an hour. In many places here the grain is uneven and stunted, which makes harvesting difficult. Moreover, there has been frost. This means we have to make haste and do all we can to store the harvest and avoid losses. Over 7 million hectares have been cut in Kazakhstan. The Virgin Lands are busy. In Kustanayskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Turgayskaya, Tselinogradskaya and Pavlodarskaya Oblasts 4,500 harvesting and transport complexes have taken their combines and reapers out into the fields. To prevent losses they are practicing window harvesting on a wide scale; they have caulked the units and fixed stalk lifters on them. All this helps accelerate and improve the quality of harvest work. Machine operators in Kustanayskaya Oblast have already cut more than 1 million hectares of grain.

While doing all they can to increase the pace of harvesting, farm leaders and specialists and all farmers and working people in transport and procurement organizations must at the same time show special concern for the first commandment -- the fulfillment of state plans and targets on grain sales. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Azerbaijan have finished harvesting and have coped with grain procurements. Moldavian farms have shipped off the requisite quantity of cereal grain and have pledged to sell hundreds of thousands of tons of corn. Most farms in Volynskaya, Invano-Frankovskaya, Rovenskaya and Lvovskaya Oblasts have fulfilled procurement plans. The Kuban, the Don region and Stavropolskiy Kray are making a substantial contribution to grain resources. More and more grain is arriving from farms in Belorussia, Armenia and Estonia. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the above-mentioned republics, krays and oblasts have fulfilled the plan and they are seeking out reserves and continuing additional grain shipments, while, at the same time, ensuring the creation of an 18-month stock of coarse and succulent fodder.

Unfortunately, this is not the case everywhere. The leaders of a number of farms are in no rush to ship the harvested grain to the elevators to fulfill their contract pledges. Farmers in Repkinskiy Rayon, Chernigovskaya Oblast, have harvested 30,000 tons of wheat, barley and peas, but by 23 August they had sold only 790 tons to the state, or 2.5 percent of the amount threshed and 9 percent of the plan. The situation is more or less the same in Kozeletskiy Rayon. Some 27 quintals of grain have been threshed per hectare in Lebedinskiy Rayon, Sumskaya Oblast. More than 50,000 tons have piled up on threshing floors, while the procurement plan has been fulfilled by only 40 percent.

Grain procurements are delayed in some parts of the RSFSR. This is the case in Krasnogorskiy Rayon, Bryanskaya Oblast; Kuzovatovskiy and Terengulskiy Rayons, Ulyanovskaya Oblast, and others. Like last year, pea procurements are in disarray. In Belgorodskaya Oblast, for example, 89,000 tons have been threshed. But only 2,700 tons have been sold to the state, which is 3 percent of the gross harvest and 6 percent of the plan. Some 266,000 tons of peas are laying on threshing floors in Bashkiriya farms, and only 40,000 tons have been shipped to the elevators. The figures for Tatariya are 185,000 and 37,000 tons, respectively. Now that autumn is on the way, any further delay in harvesting and transporting grain poses the threat of spoilage and loss of quality.

The task is to make better use of all available transport and accelerate the delivery of grain to the elevators. It is very important to ensure the fulfillment of plans for the whole range of crops. The time has come for the mass harvesting of buckwheat, millet, corn and sunflower and as much grain as possible from these crops must be delivered to the state.

Farms are laying the foundation for next year's harvest. Some 27.8 million hectares have been prepared for winter crops, which is 68 percent of the area. Fall plowing has been carried out on the first 8.4 million hectares. In the RSFSR more than 6.4 million hectares of winter grain have been sown.

All operations in the broad complex of fieldwork must run efficiently. It is a matter of honor for working people in the country's agroindustrial complex to ensure the swift completion of harvest work and give the motherland more grain.

VEGETABLE SUPPLY SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED

PM031031 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 28 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Vegetable Conveyor"]

[Excerpts] There has recently been an appreciable increase in the production of truck garden products. Per capita consumption of vegetables in the country is now 1/3 higher than it was, say, in the mid-sixties. However, the demand for them is far from fully being satisfied. Therefore, a sharp increase in vegetable production is outlined in the Food Program.

Unfortunately, the harvesting and transportation conveyor frequently breaks down through the fault of transport workers. The editors receive reports that much valuable produce goes to waste in a number of southern parts of the country because of its behind-schedule dispatch to where it is to be consumed. Thus, trucks full of vegetables stand idle for long periods at Azerbaijan rialroad stations. The requirements of the Lenkoran fruit and vegetable association alone are underfulfilled every day to the tune of 70-80 cars. The shortage of cars has been brought about both by the low turnaround coefficient and by the large number of crosshauls in the country, which are poorly controlled by the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming.

Produce which has already lost its marketability still frequently reaches the counters of vegetable stores. In order to improve the quality and range of vegetables it is necessary to strengthen in every possible way direct links between the trade system and kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises of the agroindustrial complex and to deliver the harvest from the field directly to the stores and for processing, as is done in the Estonian SSR. Trade workers must switch more actively to receiving produce in the places where it is produced. In a number of places the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming has oriented all-union deliveries of truck garden produce toward low volumes. Because of this, there is a shortage even when harvesting is in full swing. This year the dispatch of vegetables and early potatoes to Moscow and Leningrad is proceeding particularly badly.

The vegetable season is short, but the need for truck garden produce does not diminish at any time of the year, and so it is very important to lay in store more vegetables and potatoes. A reliable base for this has been prepared in Saratovskaya Oblast. Many storehouses have been built there with the participation of trade organizations and industrial enterprises. Bases of the Leningrad Lengorplodovoshch association have appeared in direct proximity to the places of production -- in Gatchinskiy and Volovovskiy Rayons. In the country as a whole, however, vegetable storehouses are being built extremely slowly.

In recent years great attention has been devoted to building up the production capacities of processing enterprises. At the same time, full use is not being made of them, although the population's requirements for certain types of canned products are not being satisfied. Equipment for the fast freezing of vegetables is standing idle in many RSFSR plants. The recently constructed processing enterprises in the cities of Kamenka-Dneprovskaya and Bar in the Ukraine are working at half capacity because the raw materials base is lagging behind.

An increasingly significant role in replenishing the country's food resources is being allocated to cooperative and market trade. It is to receive a new boost in the process of realizing the recently adopted CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Additional Measures To Increase Sales of Fruit and Vegetable Produce by Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other Agricultural Enterprises to Consumer Cooperative Organizations and on Kolkhoz Markets." In the light of this resolution all cooperative organizations are called upon to conclude contracts for the sale of produce with every farm, clearly indicating delivery times and volumes. It is important to determine correctly and purchase in good time surplus produce from subsidiary plots.

The deepening of agroindustrial integration and the creation of associations for the production, storage and processing of fruit and vegetable produce demand the qualitative improvement of economic planning methods of management and the more efficient stimulation of all elements of the vegetable conveyor. It is necessary to enhance the economic responsibility of the partners of the agroindustrial complex for the fulfillment of adopted pledges and to enhance the authority of forward contracts in forming an extended range. Obsolete standards are frequently an obstacle in the path of vegetables from the field to the consumer. They must be more flexible and differentiated depending on the destination of the produce. Purchase and retail prices are sometimes set without sufficient scientific substantiation. The USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming displays unjustified sluggishness in resolving these questions.

RSFSR CSA REPORTS HARVEST, SOWING PROGRESS

LD072002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes of the Russian Federation must still harvest 1/4 of its grain crops, according to a republic Central Statistical Administration report issued today. Commenting to us on the statisticians' findings, Gennadiy Ivanovich Beglov, deputy head of the Arable Farming Chief Directorate of the RSFSR Agriculture Ministry, commented that the threshing rate has not slackened in recent days despite the fact that harvesting is nearing its close. In the central oblasts of the republic and in Siberia, the harvest is being brought in quickly.

Pea threshing is nearing completion: Only 200,000 hectares remain to be harvested. However, the work has recently slowed down in Bryanskaya, Orlovskaya and Ryazanskaya Oblasts.

Flax has been harvested from half the area in the republic. Mass potato picking is underway in kolkhozes and sovkhozes, with the crop having been gathered from 117,000 hectares. Action is being taken to avoid wastage of tubers at all phases -- the field, the store, and in the shops.

In the Mari and Bashkir autonomous republics, Arkhangelskaya Oblast and the Urals and Siberia as a whole, the winter sowing plan has been overfulfilled, and farmers in Tataria are nearing completion. Overall, however, the progress of sowing gives grounds for concern among specialists at the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture.

Winter crops have been sown on 13 million hectares, or 56 percent of the plan, but the best times for sowing are already passing in a large number of districts in central Russia, and a large amount of work still remains to be done. Autumn sowing is also going slowly in the republic, with autumn fallow having been plowed on 15 million hectares. In the Non-Chernozem Zone only a small area has been plowed and kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Central-Chernozem oblasts are behind with plowing. At the same time, autumn plowing rates are considerably higher in Ryazanskaya Oblast or Mordovia.

OBITUARY OF AIR DEFENSE FORCES DEPUTY COMMANDER

PM061039 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Aug 82 p 4

[Excerpts] Col Gen Arty (Retd) Petr Gavrilovich Levchenko died 26 August 1982 in his 66th year after a long illness. A loyal son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, who devoted all his energy and knowledge to the cause of strengthening the defensive might of our motherland and its armed forces, has departed this life.

P.G. Levchenko was born into a peasant family in the village of Ustinovka in Poltavskaya Oblast's Globinskiy Rayon on 25 June 1917.

After the war P.G. Levchenko graduated from the F.E. Dzerzhinskiy military Academy and then the K.Ye. Voroshilov Military Academy of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, commanded air defense formations, worked in the central apparatus of the USSR Defense Ministry, held a number of responsible posts in the air defense forces and was first deputy commander in chief of the air defense forces.

[Signed] D.F. Ustinov, N.B. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov, A.A. Yepishev, S.L. Sokolov, N.I. Savinkin, V.F. Tolubko, V.I. Petrov, A.I. Koldunov, P.S. Kutakhov, S.G. Gorshkov, K.S. Moskalenko, S.K. Kurkotkin, A.T. Altunin, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, I.N. Shkadov, S.F. Akhromeyev, S.A. Bobylev, G.Ye. Peredelskiy, P.N. Kuleshov, V.N. Dutov, Ye.S. Yurasov, S.F. Romanov, Yu.T. Chesnokov, B.V. Bochkov, N.D. Grebennikov, Yu.V. Votintsev, N.I. Moskvitelev, A.I. Khyupenen, M.T. Beregovoy, Yu.A. Andersen, I.P. Popov, Ye.A. Sizov.

BORDER TROOPS DEPUTY CHIEF KOROVYAKOV DIES

PM021059 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] The Main and Political Directorates of the USSR KGB Border Troops announce with deep regret the tragic death in a road accident of Engr-Maj Gen Sergey Aleksandrovich Korovyakov, deputy chief of the USSR KGB Border Troops, and express their condolences to the relatives and friends of the deceased.

KUZNETSOV AWARDS HONORARY TITLES TO AIRMEN

PM061419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Presentation of Awards"]

[Text] V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium certificates of the award of the honorary titles "Honored Military Pilot of the USSR," "Honored Military Navigator of the USSR," "Honored Test Pilot of the USSR," "Honored Test Navigator of the USSR," "Honored Pilot of the USSR" and "Honored Navigator of the USSR," as well as chest insignia, to a large group of military and civil pilots and navigators in the Kremlin 31 August.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committte, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Soviet Government and of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, V.V. Kuznetsov warmly congratulated the airmen on their awards and wished them new successes in their work for a fitting greeting for the USSR's 60th anniversary.